

Mazowiecki Warns Of the 'Giant Tasks' That Face Poland

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Poland's designated prime minister, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, returned Sunday to a joyous homecoming welcome from the people of Gdansk, where he helped create the Solidarity trade union nine years ago, and told Poles of the "giant tasks" that lay ahead of him.

"First of all," he said, the country needs "bread more than a prime minister."

The Solidarity leader, who was formally designated Saturday to be Poland's first non-Communist prime minister since the early post-war years, projected the image of a man searching for solutions, telling Poles that although others, in the West or elsewhere, might be prepared to help, Poles could only find strength to resolve their problems within themselves.

The Communists will continue to wield power through President Wojciech Jaruzelski, who nominated Mr. Mazowiecki to prime minister. The president will formally submit the nomination to the Sejm, or lower house of the National Assembly, on Monday. Confirmation is all but assured.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party demanded in a resolution that it be given a number of seats in the Mazowiecki govern-

ment that "corresponds to its state and political potential."

"Otherwise we will not be able to take responsibility for the course of developments," the party said. "Our support for the new government is conditioned on reaching agreement on its platform and political structure, which should take place before the prime minister is appointed."

Mr. Mazowiecki expects to decide by the end of the month how the government ministries will be divided among Solidarity, two minor parties allied with it and the Communists, a spokesman said. In Gdansk, discussing the need for confidence, he told a crowd of several thousand Poles: "I think that there is only one way. We sang today at the church, 'Poland lives, Poland is growing.' We must believe that this nation, a wonderful nation, can reach the stage where life will be better in Poland, so that no one lacks anything in Poland, that no one leaves it."

Today, when we open this historic chapter," he went on, "we must reject a feeling of hopelessness and helplessness. It must be rejected because no one can do anything not believing that it can be done."

Mr. Mazowiecki's speech, delivered from the stone steps of a Catholic church rectory several blocks

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Gorbachev's Limits On 'Finlandization'

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Some Western commentators have used the term "Finlandization" to describe the evolving political process in Eastern Europe.

What is happening in countries like Poland and Hungary, it is sometimes argued, is Finlandization in reverse, with Soviet bloc nations adopting features of capitalism.

The term Finlandization

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coined to describe the situation of Finland, a Western-oriented country that takes scrupulous care not to offend its superpower neighbor in matters of foreign policy but has been free to develop a thriving capitalist economy.

The failure of the planned economies of Eastern Europe has persuaded Soviet leaders to allow their former satellites to go their own way economically and even politically, as long as they respect Soviet national security interests.

Several years ago, the notion of "reverse Finlandization" was dismissed by Soviet commentators as part of a Western plot to split the

socialist camp. It recently has aroused serious interest in Moscow among Kremlin advocates of change who are preoccupied by the Soviet Union's enormous domestic problems.

There are, however, several limitations on that interest. One is that Kremlin policymakers view a country like Poland, which lies across their main lines of communication to 20 divisions of Soviet troops in East Germany, very differently from a peripheral country like Finland. Another is that decolonization must take place gradually — and be accompanied by a relaxed East-West climate.

A commentary in this past week's edition of Moscow News welcomed "attempts to set up a market economy and a pluralistic system" in Eastern Europe as long as "Soviet foreign policy interests" were not threatened. The article suggested that Moscow's policy of noninterference could benefit the "public image" of the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe and in the West.

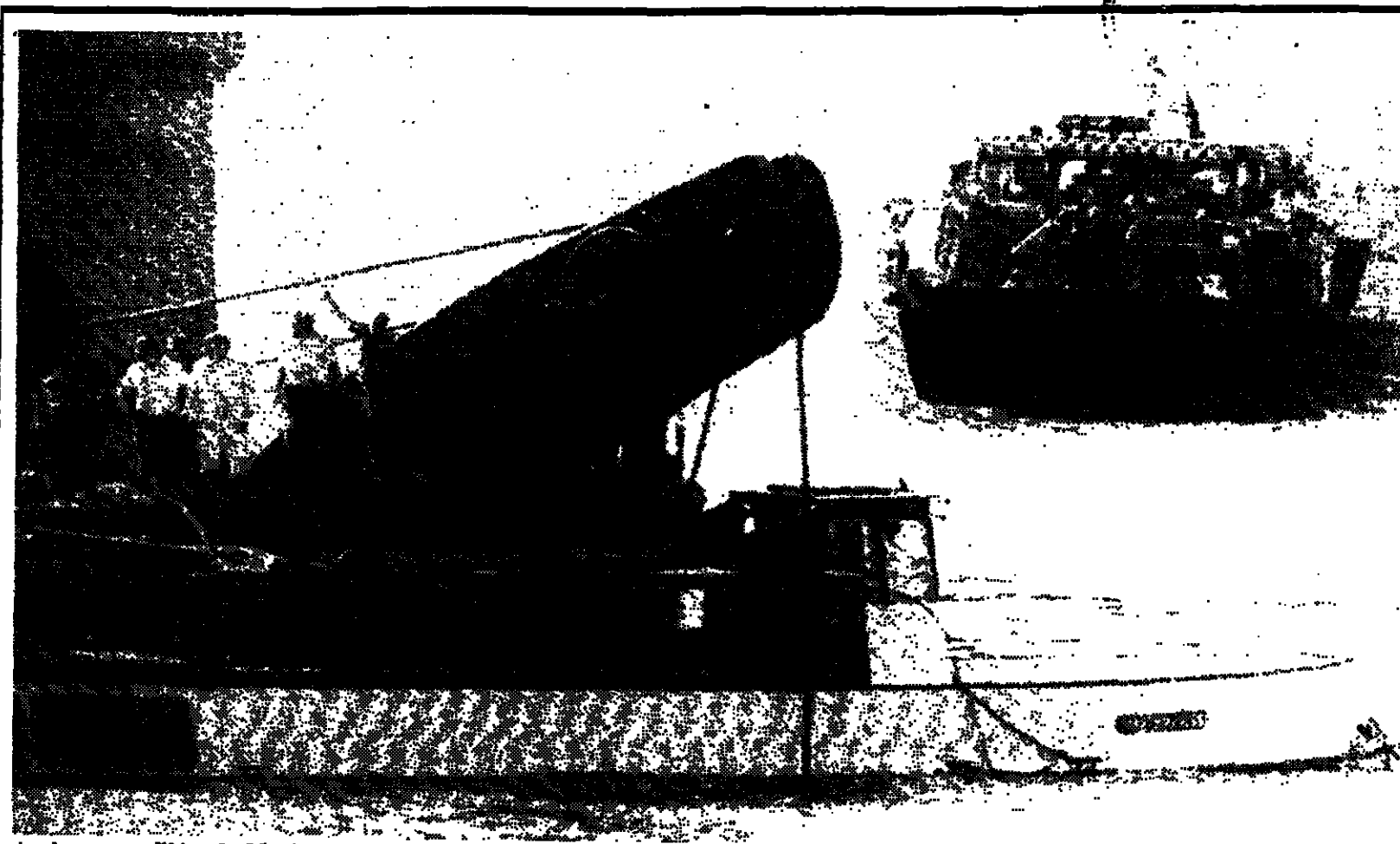
In exchange for its readiness not to hinder developments in the direction of greater democracy, wrote Andrei M. Migrenyev, a senior specialist on Eastern Europe, "the Soviet Union must receive the necessary guarantees from the East European countries that they undertake to act responsibly regarding the Soviet Union in foreign policy."

In Poland's case, "the necessary guarantees" include pledges by Solidarity to leave the Communists in control of the army, the police, and the internal security services. The Soviets also are reassured by the fact that General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who imposed martial law in December 1981, retains overall authority as president.

The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, is evidently calculating that Poland could not risk breaking out of the Warsaw Pact even if it wished to do so. The Soviet Union is the only effective guarantor of the 100-mile (160-kilometer) swath of German territory incorporated into Poland after the German defeat in World War II.

Soviet officials have told their American counterparts that a deliberate decision has been made to allow Eastern Europe a much greater degree of political latitude. But they have also signaled to Washington that the Bush administration should not take advantage of Soviet difficulties.

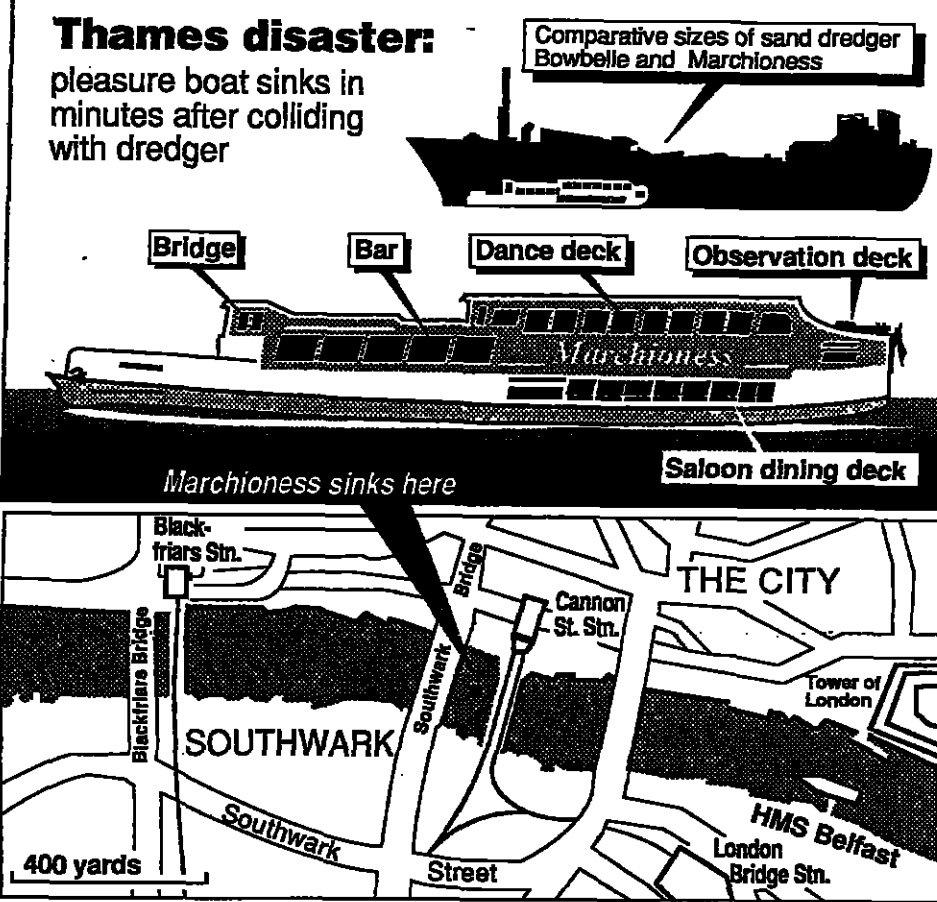
"We are against the export of See ASSESS, Page 5



A salvage crane lifting the Marchioness from the Thames on Sunday after the pleasure boat sank in a collision with a barge.

Peter Kemp/The Associated Press

Thames disaster:
pleasure boat sinks in minutes after colliding with dredger



2 Held in Sinking Of Thames Cruiser That Killed 26

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The police arrested the captain and second mate of a dredging barge and began a criminal investigation Sunday after an early morning collision on the Thames in which at least 26 passengers on a pleasure cruiser were killed and perhaps dozens were missing.

A police spokesman said 89 passengers survived when the 80-ton pleasure cruiser Marchioness was rammed by the 1,475-ton gravel barge Bowbelle. Scotland Yard, however, said that there were 78 survivors. The Marchioness's safety certificate allowed it to carry 149 passengers and 2 crew members, but the exact number of people aboard was not known. The flat-bottomed, double-decker is owned by Tidal Cruises Ltd. The Marchioness sank within two minutes in 25 feet (8 meters) of water and came to rest near Southwark Bridge, in central London's financial district, shortly before 2 A.M., the police said.

The City of London police confirmed that 25 bodies had been recovered from the boat and that a 26th, that of a woman, was recovered from the Thames. Navy and police frogmen, using a salvage vessel, hoisted the boat from the riverbed. Its top deck was sheared off in the collision.

The Marchioness, built during World War II, had been chartered for a birthday party for a young London banker, Antonio Vascanellos, who was one of the dozens feared drowned. Most of the victims were in their teens and 20s. Their bodies were found in the bar-disco area. The party had been organized by a London modeling agency.

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China Accuses U.K. of Violating Hong Kong Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China accused Britain on Sunday of violating their agreement on returning Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty in 1997 after a senior British official in Hong Kong insisted that China should not station troops in Hong Kong after that date.

A Foreign Ministry statement, reported by the party newspaper People's Daily, charged that "recently, some British officials brazenly and flagrantly criticized and wantonly interfered in the work of drafting the Basic Law."

China, with the participation of Hong Kong citizens, has been drafting a constitution to govern the territory. A first draft of the document, known as the Basic Law, was issued last year.

The People's Daily quoted an unidentified Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying that the British statement amounted to "meddling in China's internal affairs, to the detriment of Hong Kong's stability."

The attack Sunday alluded to Barrie Wiggin, the secretary for general duties, who is responsible for preparing the 1997 transfer of power. In a speech last Monday in

Hong Kong, Mr. Wiggin suggested that several areas in the Basic Law needed further review, including plans by China to station People's Liberation Army troops in the territory.

The People's Daily report did not quote Mr. Wiggin, but said his comments violated "the letter and the spirit" of the 1984 declaration which Britain and China signed in 1984 concerning the return of Hong Kong to China.

Beijing has pledged to allow Hong Kong to retain its capitalist system for 50 years and be governed as a "special administrative

region" under a "one country, two systems" theory.

Britain has asked for a delay in finalizing the Basic Law, saying it needs more work, but China has refused. Britain is not involved in the drafting of the Basic Law by Hong Kong and China.

The colony of nearly six million people has been convulsed since the June 4 crushing of the pro-democracy movement. Since then, China has been generally conciliatory in its comments regarding the accord.

In another development, the Australian Embassy in Beijing said

Saturday it hid for more than two months a well-known folk singer who was active in the pro-democracy movement, and also negotiated his release to Chinese authorities.

Hou Dejian, 33, was among the last people to leave Tiananmen Square in central Beijing on June 4 after the crackdown.

In a nationally televised interview Thursday, Mr. Hou, who was one of four nonstudent hunger strikers, said he had been hiding until Wednesday in "the office of a foreign organization," but did not name the organization. (AP, UPI)

See THAMES, Page 5

U.S. Weighs Military Help in Colombian Drug War

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Following a series of slayings last week by drug lords in Colombia, the administration said Sunday that it was studying the use of U.S. military force there if needed. An official also said the administration was ready to pursue criminal prosecution of Colombian traffickers.

President George Bush praised the "courageous move" by Virgilio Barco Vargas, Colombia's president, in announcing Sunday that he was using his emergency powers to reactivate a policy of extraditing drug barons to face charges in the United States and elsewhere.

Mr. Barco's announcement followed the assassination late Friday of Senator Luis Carlos Galan, 46, an outspoken anti-drug campaigner whose polls showed to be the leading candidate in presidential elections scheduled for 1990. He was shot down by several masked gunmen at a campaign rally in a suburb of Bogotá. One other man was killed; the gunman escaped.

Speaking after an all-night cabinet meeting, Mr. Barco decreed measures that would permit summary extradition of traffickers. The government said that it would immediately begin confiscating drug leaders' assets, including cattle ranches and residences.

Mr. Barco also said that measures would be adopted to protect the country's 4,500 judges, who went on strike Thursday to protest their lack of protection from hired assassins. During the weekend, the magistrates ended the strike and vowed to redouble their efforts to bring drug dealers to justice.

The murder of Mr. Galan climaxed a week of assassinations in Colombia, including those of the police chief of Medellín province, where the leading cocaine cartel is based, and of a judge who had ruled against two drug kingpins. All the slayings are believed the work of drug traffickers.

In a statement Saturday, Mr.

Bush said he was "ready to meet with President Barco at the earliest convenient moment to consider a coordinated approach to this problem."

On Sunday, Attorney General Dick Thornburgh said that Washington must "look seriously" at dispatching U.S. forces, if invited by Bogotá, in the effort to "incapacitate" drug leaders.

"That's an option that certainly has to be considered," he said on a television interview program. "We're right in the middle of the sovereignty questions, not imposing ourselves on that country, but we've had good relations with the

president and with his top military and law enforcement people."

"You now see an aura of terrorism rather than simply narco-trafficking," Mr. Thornburgh said.

The assassination of a presidential candidate, of the chief of police in Medellín, of other judges and top officials have really brought that country to its knees as far as enforcing its own laws. We stand ready to help."

Reminded that the Joint Chiefs generally have opposed any drug enforcement role as not being a proper function of the armed forces, Mr. Thornburgh said: See DRUGS, Page 5

Militant Rebuffed In Tehran

Debate Postponed On Rafsanjani's Cabinet Selections

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

CAIRO — The Iranian parliament postponed on Sunday a potentially divisive debate on a new cabinet, leaving unresolved an ideological battle over Tehran's future attitude to the West and to the Western hostages held in Lebanon.

The division in Tehran centers on a decision by the newly elected president, Hashemi Rafsanjani, to drop Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi from his cabinet. Mr. Mohtashemi is viewed by many specialists on Iran as anti-American and as opposed to any conciliatory approach to Washington.

Mr. Rafsanjani proposed replacing him with Abdollah Nouri, an ally who is close to the Revolutionary Guards.

Mr. Rafsanjani dropped Mr. Mohtashemi from a cabinet list presented to the Majlis, or parliament, on Saturday. More than half the legislators had petitioned Mr. Rafsanjani to appoint Mr. Mohtashemi to his new cabinet.

The Tehran Times, which has supported Mr. Rafsanjani, said his refusal to do so was "a clear sign of independence and determination on the part of the president." Differences between the two men peaked this month when Mr. Rafsanjani made a conditional offer to help the United States in the quest to free the Western hostages held in Lebanon by pro-Iranian groups linked to Hezbollah, or Party of God. Mr. Mohtashemi, who as Iran's ambassador in Damascus in the early 1980s helped establish Hezbollah in Lebanon, urged the Shiite militia to continue its hostility toward the United States.

Iran's official news agency, IRNA, did not make clear why the Majlis had postponed the debate over the new cabinet. It is now expected to take place on Monday or Tuesday. Under Iran's constitution, cabinet appointments must be endorsed by a simple majority of legislators.

But the debate over Mr. Mohtashemi's removal touches on a central issue that has emerged publicly since the cease-fire in Iran's eight-year war with Iraq, which came into force a year ago Sunday.

The issue pits those, like Mr. Rafsanjani, thought to favor dealings with the West and greater economic openness against those, like the majority in the Majlis, who support Mr. Mohtashemi in his demand for the continuation of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution.

The debate has sharpened since Ayatollah Khomeini's death June 3.

According to Arab diplomats in Damascus, President Haftar Assad raised the issue of the hostages last week with the visiting Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati. The foreign minister retained his position in Mr. Rafsanjani's proposed new cabinet.

The diplomats said, however, that Mr. Velayati had declined to give specific commitments on whether Tehran would use its influence with Hezbollah to seek the hostages' release. His reticence, the diplomats said, reflects the continued uncertainty over the outcome of Tehran's power struggle.

The Majlis rejected a demand for the impeachment of the minister of heavy industries, Behzad Nabavi, IRNA reported.

Like Mr. Mohtashemi, he was dropped by Mr. Rafsanjani in the proposed cabinet of 22 ministers. Twelve of the ministers are new appointments, some of them assigned to economic portfolios responsible for postwar reconstruction.

Mr. Nabavi was accused by some legislators of having sponsored bribery and embezzlement at a car-assembly plant, but he denied the charges, according to IRNA.

The deputies voted, 132 to 73 with 21 abstentions, to dismiss the motion on the impeachment, which had been proposed by at least 20 members of the Majlis.

Klosk Hostage Group Warns France

BEIRUT (Reuters) — The Revolutionary Justice Organization, a pro-Iranian group holding two American hostages in Lebanon, said on Sunday the hostages would be endangered if the French Navy intervened in Lebanon. The statement, issued to An Nahar newspaper, was accompanied by a photograph of Edward A. Tracy, a U.S. hostage.

MONDAY Q&A



President Kamunda of Zambia discusses what he hopes will result from upcoming talks with the new South African leader. Page 2.

General News

South African riot police prevent a Johannesburg protest against apartheid. Page 2.
Cambodian troops reportedly fled in artillery clashes with the Khmer Rouge. Page 2.

Business/Finance

Credit card companies may link their electronic cash networks in Europe. Page 7.
Crossword Page 5.

For Kaunda, De Klerk Talks Are to Discuss Apartheid's End

President Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia is the senior leader of the frontline states, the six black-ruled nations that spearhead African opposition to apartheid. Ahead of his meeting with the acting South African president, Frederik W. de Klerk, on Aug. 28, and an Organization of African Unity meeting this week, he spoke from Lusaka with Dave Clemens of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. What result can be expected from your meeting with Mr. de Klerk?

A. This meeting is really to find out what Mr. de Klerk stands for. How does he see the end of apartheid coming?

Q. Is your goal to promote negotiations between the African National Congress and the South African government?

A. Quite right. There is no doubt at all that the South African government has taken its stand, which is: We will not talk to the ANC because it is a violent organization, it's promoting violence, so they say. The African National Congress is saying it cannot relent in the armed

struggle without the removal of apartheid. So the two main bodies are now poised one against the other and this is the most dangerous situation we have ever faced.

Now in the frontline states and on behalf of the OAU we have said to the South African authorities: In the past

MONDAY Q&A

you have failed to keep your promises in any bargain that has taken place like in the Nkomati agreement between the late Samora Machel and the outgoing President [Pieter W.] Botha, like in the Lusaka agreement on withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola. You South African authorities have failed to keep your side of the bargain. So we're saying, now, Namibia gives you an extraordinary situation for you to recover your good name by keeping your side of the bargain over the issue of implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435. If you keep your side of the bargain, then we'll begin to see the South African authorities in a new light. We'll then be prepared to work hard to

try and bring about a situation in which talks can take place between the South African authorities and the ANC with all its allies on the other hand.

Q. Thus, such talks could not take place until after the Namibia elections?

A. That's right. Further, we see that outside intervention and outside participation in bringing the two sides together is almost a must. Unless a miracle happens, I don't see the parties talking to each other without outside assistance.

Q. What outside agencies would you like to see involved in promoting talks between the ANC and the South African government?

A. We must accept that in our world today we have divided the world basically into spheres: East-West confrontation and North-South confrontation. Here in southern Africa we see this conflict between East and West showing its ugly head. So while we are doing this on our own, we certainly expect that the participation of the U.S.A. and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies will be at some stage a must. We need those people to

come in. How and when I cannot say at the moment.

Q. Will the mechanics of how outside powers can become involved be a subject for discussion and perhaps decision at the OAU meeting in Harare?

A. We held a summit here last week, the frontline states, the ANC and SWAPO. Now, we're going to report to the OAU's ad hoc committee on southern Africa, and under the chairmanship of our current chairman, [President Hosni] Mubarak of Egypt, we'll be able to discuss the whole issue. Then we hope to bring this matter, further on, to the United Nations. I believe to the Security Council in the end. We'll also brief the Commonwealth nations, we'll brief the non-aligned nations, and from there we'll see what happens.

Q. In Namibia, one of the reasons the settlement was able to come about is that Angola put pressure on SWAPO. One could say that you are in a similar position vis-a-vis the ANC. Presumably that the South Africans made some concessions, would you be willing to use your

influence over the ANC, which has its headquarters in Lusaka?

A. I don't know whether I have any influence over the ANC, but supposing I had, what would I do? Certainly we would use our experience here, we would use the experience of Zimbabwe, in terms of negotiations, to put a set of proposals to the ANC. They would take it, or leave it, as they see fit. But we know that they're reasonable people. They'll discuss if the South African government shows reasonableness.

I don't think they're saying: Tomorrow, one-man, one-vote. I don't see them saying that at all; but they're saying, let us talk about the future of our country. So really the ANC needs no coaching or guidance from anyone.

Q. Are you concerned that Mr. de Klerk may be using this meeting to promote himself within South Africa as a statesman with an eye to the general elections shortly after your meeting?

A. I don't know whether it will help him or destroy him. I wish it could help him. I want him in that place so I could talk to someone who may at least understand a bit of this world.

WORLD BRIEFS

Disguised Israelis Blamed in Slaying

BETHLEHEM (WP) — Several men posing as tourists apparently opened fire on Arab stone-throwers in the city market, killing a 24-year-old man in what residents called a dangerous new tactic by Israeli security forces.

The shooting, in a narrow street leading up to the market, took place at a time when tourists and the residents thronged the local food market and nearby handicraft shops. Hundreds of people witnessed the event, which occurred after masked youths hurled stones at an Israeli army patrol.

The incident Saturday was one of a number of recent reported cases in which Israeli plainclothes agents were said to have opened fire on Palestinian demonstrators in the occupied territories or on suspects fleeing arrest. An Israeli army spokesman said that he could not confirm the residents' account. He said that the army patrol was attacked and that in the ensuing conflict four persons were injured.

UNESCO Expects PLO Bid to Fail

MADRID (Reuters) — The director-general of UNESCO, Federico Mayor, said in an interview published Sunday that the Palestine Liberation Organization's application for membership in the organization was premature and would not succeed.

"I have told Arafat that his petition is premature and would not be successful in the conference," he told the Spanish daily El Pais, referring to the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat. The PLO's application is to be discussed at the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in October. The PLO proclaimed an independent Palestinian state last November and is seeking membership of several international organizations. The United States, which left UNESCO in 1984 after accusing it of being corrupted by ideological interests, has said PLO membership would kill any chance of its return.

Talks Stalled, Arafat Says in Warning

BAGHDAD (AP) — The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, says that the eight-month dialogue with the United States is deadlocked, and that the stalemate could fuel the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories.

Mr. Arafat said the Bush administration insisted that the Palestinians accept the election plan of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel for the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The PLO has rejected the plan.

Mr. Arafat said Saturday that the lack of progress in the U.S.-PLO talks could result in the 20-month uprising becoming a nationwide rebellion, adding, "And we may take another step after the rebellion." In December, the United States ended a 13-year ban on dealings with the PLO after Mr. Arafat renounced terrorism and recognized Israel's right to exist.

Salvador Rebels Accept Call for Talks

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters) — Salvadoran rebels have offered to open peace talks immediately with the rightist government of President Alfredo Cristiani.

The statement marked the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's first formal response to a call for peace talks endorsed by five Central American presidents, including Mr. Cristiani, at their meeting earlier this month in Honduras.

The rebels said Saturday that a preparatory dialogue should take place outside El Salvador in the presence of international observers. The rebels suggested that opposition and business leaders also take part in the talks, and that Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas of San Salvador act as intermediary. An estimated 70,000 people, many of them civilians, have died in El Salvador's nine-year-old civil war.

Baku Rally Criticizes Moscow Rule

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Hundreds of thousands of people, some holding banners proclaiming "Down with Russian dictatorship," packed the central square of Baku, capital of the Azerbaijan republic, to protest organizers said.

The gathering Saturday was called by the unofficial Azerbaijan Popular Front to back its demands for greater local autonomy and continued control of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, the Armenian-dominated enclave in Azerbaijan. Armenian nationalists are seeking to have control of the region transferred to Armenia. A front spokesman said by telephone from Baku that at least 600,000 people were taking part in the protest. No independent crowd estimate was available.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Australia Warns Pilots on Slowdown

MELBOURNE (APF) — Prime Minister Bob Hawke threatened punitive action on Sunday if the country's domestic pilots did not lift self-imposed flying restrictions.

Since Friday, Australia's 3,000 domestic pilots have refused to fly aircraft before 9 A.M. or after 5 P.M. as part of a campaign for a nearly 20 percent salary increase. The government on Saturday gave the pilots' association a Monday deadline for resuming normal operations. It said that penalties could include deregistration.

Mr. Hawke said that the pilots were making a "greedy grab for remuneration" that was outside national wage guidelines. "We're not talking about a group of people who are excessively overworked," he said, adding that pilots are "at the stick no more than 10 hours a week" and are paid on average the equivalent of \$60,000 a year.

Bangladesh Transport Strike Ends

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — A brief national transport strike ended when the government agreed to withdraw the death penalty for fatal highway accidents and to consider demands that a 60 percent increase in vehicle registration fees be withdrawn.

At least 100 people were injured in fighting between the police and transport workers during the strike, which began at 6 A.M. Saturday, the police reported. About 30,000 private buses, trucks and motorized rickshaws were idled, according to a spokesman for three striking unions.

The first South Korean airliner to fly to China went from Seoul to Shanghai on Saturday. Transportation Ministry officials said. They said the chartered Korean Air Boeing 777 carried 148 passengers, some of them participants in Asian handball championships. (Reuters)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Argentina, Colombia.
WEDNESDAY: Romania.
THURSDAY: Liberia, Romania.
FRIDAY: Paraguay, Uruguay.
SATURDAY: Hong Kong.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	WIND		HIGH	LOW	WIND
Algeria	74	54	W 15	Bangkok	84	74	E 10
Amsterdam	64	44	W 15	Beijing	84	74	E 10
Athens	74	54	W 15	Bombay	84	74	E 10
Berlin	64	44	W 15	Brussels	84	74	E 10
Bombay	84	74	E 10	Calcutta	84	74	E 10
Brussels	84	74	E 10	Chengdu	84	74	E 10
Calcutta	84	74	E 10	Colon	84	74	E 10
Chengdu	84	74	E 10	Dacca	84	74	E 10
Colon	84	74	E 10	Delhi	84	74	E 10
Dacca	84	74	E 10	Hankow	84	74	E 10
Delhi	84	74	E 10	Harbin	84	74	E 10
Hankow	84	74	E 10	Hong Kong	84	74	E 10
Harbin	84	74	E 10	Kobe	84	74	E 10
Hong Kong	84	74	E 10	London	64	44	W 15
Kobe	84	74	E 10	Los Angeles	74	54	W 15
London	64	44	W 15	Manila	84	74	E 10
Los Angeles	74	54	W 15	Medan	84	74	E 10
Manila	84	74	E 10	Montevideo	84	74	E 10
Medan	84	74	E 10	Mumbai	84	74	E 10
Montevideo	84	74	E 10	Nairobi	84	74	E 10
Mumbai	84	74	E 10	Osaka	84	74	E 10
Nairobi	84	74	E 10	Paris	64	44	W 15
Osaka	84	74	E 10	Rangoon	84	74	E 10
Paris	64	44	W 15	Seoul	84	74	E 10
Rangoon	84	74	E 10	Singapore	84	74	E 10
Seoul	84	74	E 10	Taipei	84	74	E 10
Singapore	84	74	E 10	Tokyo	84	74	E 10
Taipei	84	74	E 10				
Tokyo	84	74	E 10				

Police Around South Africa Choke Off Anti-Apartheid Rallies

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South African riot police erected roadblocks around a university here Sunday to prevent a rally at which anti-apartheid demonstrators had planned to defy restrictions imposed on them by emergency decree.

The police also raided the campus to break up small groups of students, most of them blacks, who sang freedom songs.

They also clamped down on scheduled protest meetings elsewhere in South Africa in what appeared to be a coordinated effort to crush the three-week-old "defiance campaign." The campaign was begun by anti-apartheid organizations whose activities have been curtailed under the nationwide state of emergency imposed in June 1986.

The liberal opposition Democratic Party of the segregated Parliament said that the police actions Sunday, coupled with the whipping of peaceful protesters who tried to picnic on a whites-only beach in Cape Town on Saturday, exposed the acting president, Frederik W. de Klerk, as "much a protagonist of old-style apartheid as his predecessors."

The party suggested that Mr. de Klerk had ordered the crackdown to win favor with white voters in the Sept. 6 segregated elections for Parliament.

The protests were organized by the Mass Democratic Movement, a loose alliance of anti-apartheid groups whose activities were severely restricted by government decree in February 1988. Its core is the United Democratic Front, a coalition of 700 anti-apartheid groups, and the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

The police set up roadblocks at the main entrances to the University of the Witwatersrand on Sunday and posted a notice banning a meeting that leading anti-apartheid activists had planned to address. The activists had planned to de-

clare themselves "unrestricted," in defiance of the police.

About 120 protesters and 30 reporters and photographers slipped into another section of the campus, where the students began singing freedom songs and dancing in front of a law school library.

Later, when the protesters entered a lecture hall to listen to anti-government speeches, armed riot police broke up the rally. As the protesters scattered, some were cornered at the edge of the campus and beaten with batons, according to a witness. The police spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Frans Malherbe, said three activists were arrested for attending an "illegal gathering," but he denied that the police conducted a baton charge.

In Grahamstown, in eastern Cape Province, about 300 people attended a church service at Rhodes University after a defiance campaign rally was banned by police decree. Riot police cordoned off the entrances to Grahamstown's black townships in what student leaders said was an effort to prevent people from attending the meeting.

Another protest rally, planned for the University of the Western Cape, in Cape Town, was also banned. The Anglican archbishop of southern Africa, Desmond Tutu, had been scheduled to address the rally.

At one of Cape Town's two remaining segregated beaches, police wielding rubber whips attacked white and black picnickers, severely beating them while a police helicopter hovered low overhead. At another whites-only beach, riot police with leashed dogs prevented anti-apartheid campaigners from demonstrating.

The police reported that in Soweto township near Johannesburg, gunmen fired on two black municipal policemen guarding a clinic, killing one of them. The daily police "muzzet report" Sunday also listed numerous incidents of blacks throwing stones at the police in townships in Transvaal, Cape and Natal provinces.



Students in Johannesburg unfurling the flag of the banned African National Congress on Sunday, defying a police order.

De Klerk: Pretoria's Last White Leader?

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Frederik W. de Klerk, who was sworn in as acting president of South Africa last week, is, at 54, the youngest of the nine white men who have led the country since its independence in 1910. He may also be the last.

The manner of his takeover — in a constitutional crisis with President Pieter W. Botha resigning in wrath just three weeks before an important general election — is symptomatic of the tensions now gripping this society. It is a society that most analysts here agree is heading into transition.

The transition may be prolonged, and the form it will take is still undetermined, but there is a widespread sense among politicians that it is going to occur during the de Klerk presidency, and that this is likely to be followed by a president who is black.

That probability is throwing a spotlight on the political personality of the new leader because his decisions will largely determine whether this would-be transition is to be relatively peaceful or violent.

Although Mr. de Klerk, like many of his predecessors, expects to stay in office for many years, some of the most crucial of these decisions are going to be thrust upon him early in his presidency.

Christo Nel, a company director involved in devising a role for business in easing political change, believes Mr. de Klerk has two years at most in which to determine the direction in which South Africa's transition is to go.

According to Mr. Nel, the choices in that time are two: whether to accept that a majority system, regardless of race, is inevitable and start negotiating the terms with mass-based movements such as the African National Congress and United Democratic Front; or whether to continue the old strategy of repressing those movements while co-opting compliant blacks into separate political structures that enable the whites to retain control.

Legal Aid In Namibia Jeopardized

New York Times Service

WINDHOEK, Namibia — Namibia's only legal-aid center, which gained renown for its dogged monitoring of civil rights, has been threatened with closure by South Africa.

The center in Windhoek, the territorial capital, has handled more than 450 cases since its founding in July 1988. Most cases involve civil complaints about atrocities and other abuses allegedly committed by South Africa-controlled military and police forces.

Namibia's transition to independence is being supervised by the United Nations after more than 70 years of South African control.

Last month, the territorial administrator-general and the South African defense minister, Magnus Malan, filed court papers asserting that the center did not have the authority to represent clients and should be shut down. A virtually identical operation has operated without challenge in South Africa for a decade.

If the Namibian center is forced to close, about 600,000 residents in the north would be without legal recourse because no other lawyers work there full-time.

With Artillery Fire, Khmer Rouge Seems to Gain on Cambodia Army

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia — In three weeks of heavy fighting recently between two rival communist forces, Khmer Rouge guerrillas and troops of the Phnom Penh government, government soldiers under heavy artillery barrages fled their positions and retreated, diplomats and government officials say.

The fighting in the Cambodian-Thai border area, from Poipet to Pailin, was regarded as a test of the Cambodian Army's morale at a time of heightened concern over its ability to defeat the Khmer Rouge, the dominant group in a three-faction coalition fighting the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government.

Vietnam, which invaded Cambodia in December 1978 to drive out Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge, is preparing to withdraw all its troops by Sept. 27, leaving the army to bear the full brunt of the guerrilla war. Before the Vietnamese invasion, the Khmer Rouge had ruled Cambodia for almost four years, during which time more than one million people died as a result of mass executions and starvation.

The border territory was almost entirely recaptured by government forces after a weeklong counteroffensive toward the end of July, just before an international conference on Cambodia opened in Paris.

The fighting was unusual for the amount of artillery the Khmer Rouge used, for the incursion by Cambodian soldiers into Thai territory and for the Cambodians' shelling of a civilian camp of the Khmer Rouge in Thailand.

Perhaps most important, the fighting appeared

to give concrete indication of a change in Thailand's previous policy of support for Khmer Rouge along the border.

The Cambodian defense minister, General Tie Banh, said that the Khmer Rouge fired about 20,000 artillery shells, most of them 120mm rounds, in three weeks to support the attack. The fighting was concentrated around Pailin, an important gemstone mining area profitable to both the guerrillas and the government.

The editor of the semiofficial weekly Kampuchea said that "thousands" of Khmer Rouge fighters took part, marking a change from the usual pattern of roving guerrilla bands of 10 to 100. This is the first time that the Khmer Rouge launched this kind of offensive, with thousands of troops and so much artillery," said Khieu Kanharith, who is also a member of the National Assembly. "Our strategy requires that we avoid human losses, so we withdrew."

But East bloc diplomats characterized the withdrawal as a ploy to retreat, and said the army's morale was generally low.

Warning From Sihanouk

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, titular leader of the three factions fighting the Phnom Penh government, warned in an interview published Sunday that the war would intensify if a comprehensive settlement was not agreed to at the Paris peace talks, Reuters reported from Bangkok.

He said that if the Cambodian factions could not agree, he was ready to accept a settlement agreed upon by 90 percent of the other countries taking part in the 19-nation Paris conference.

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U.S. Fears Export Of Supercomputers May Fuel Arms Race

By John Markoff
and Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration is sharply divided over whether to permit the sales of U.S.-built supercomputers to Brazil, India and Israel, administration officials say.

The officials said several agencies, including the Pentagon, have objected on the ground that the powerful computers could be used for designing missiles or nuclear weapons.

But officials in the Commerce Department, which has the ultimate authority to grant export licenses for computers, and the State Department favor approving the deals.

They argue that the computers would provide minimal assistance to a nuclear weapons program, and that the United States risks losing its supremacy to Japanese competitors if it passes up valuable export markets.

Japan has just begun to offer commercial supercomputers for export, and is now the only other country to do so.

A decision on the export licenses is expected within weeks, and officials said it would set a precedent for future supercomputer exports.

The three nations have all assured the United States that the computers would be used only for civilian purposes, an assertion dismissed as impossible to verify by administration officials who oppose the sale.

The officials said the cases confront the Bush administration with a difficult question: whether it serves any useful purpose to bar U.S.-built supercomputers from countries known to have begun covert programs to develop nuclear weapons.

Supercomputers are not essential to designing an atomic weapon. The calculations for the first American atomic bomb were performed on adding machines, and the hydrogen bombs introduced in the 1950s relied on computers no more powerful than today's desktop models.

But all of those bombs were developed with the aid of extensive test explosions. Officials said a supercomputer can produce a mathematical model for a nuclear explosion or for a missile's trip toward a target, allowing a country like Israel, which has never acknowledged that it has a weapons program, to make significant improvements without actual explosions.

U.S. officials think Israel has al-

ready produced a small arsenal of atomic weapons, and they suspect it is researching a hydrogen bomb.

India exploded an atomic device in 1974. Officials said the nation has continued its research and may be taking steps toward developing a hydrogen bomb.

Brazil has not tested a bomb but has done research on a variety of secret nuclear projects outside international inspection.

India, Brazil and Israel have all refused to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, under which nations agree to international inspection of their nuclear programs to assure that radioactive material is not being used for weapons.

The applications to export supercomputers involve a Cray Research Inc. model for the Technion, a technical university in Israel; an IBM computer for the University of São Paulo in Brazil; another IBM computer for Embraer SA, a concern largely owned by the Brazilian government that makes aircraft, and a Cray machine for the Indian Institute of Technology in Bangalore.

Officials opposing the sales said U.S. intelligence had uncovered links between the foreign institutions and the secret weapons programs of Brazil and Israel.

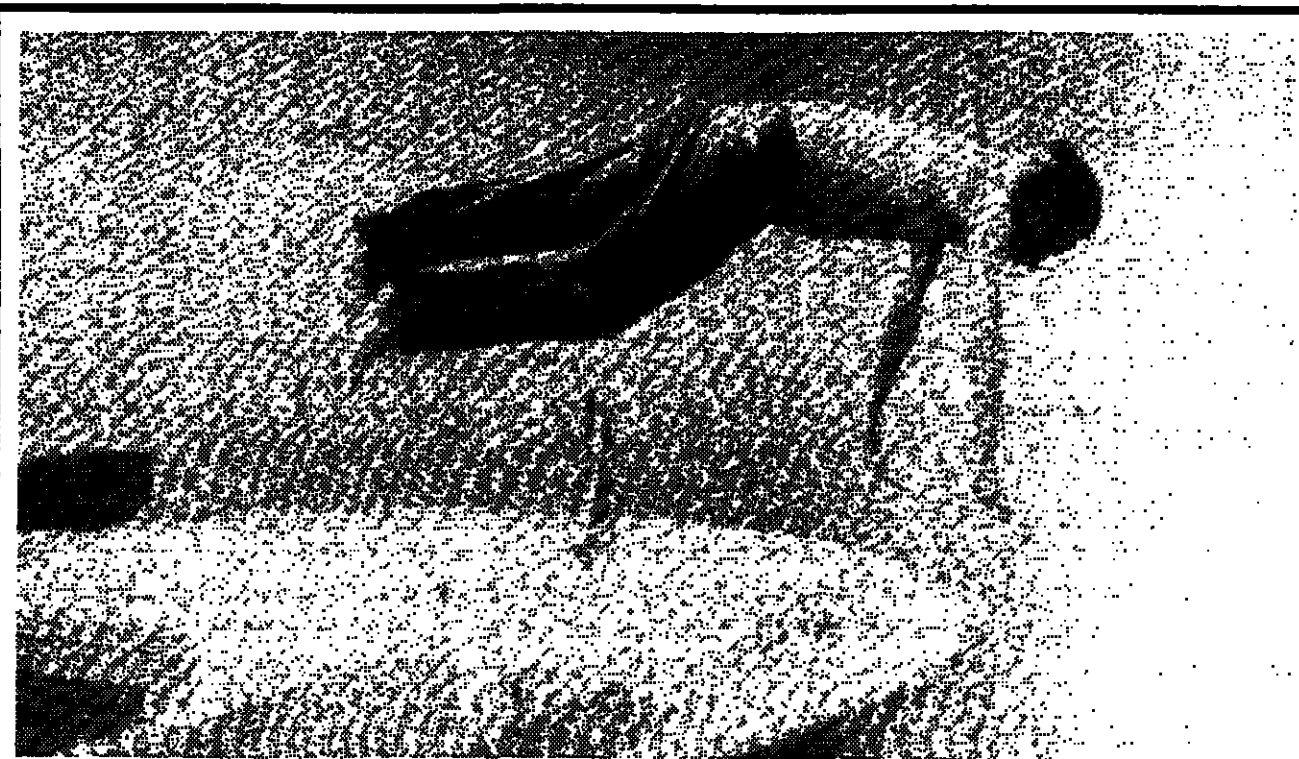
The concerns about India are of a more general nature, officials said. Officials were worried about the presence of as many as 10,000 Soviet technical experts in India.

Widespread international access to computer networks further clouds the issue. It is now possible to connect to a supercomputer in the United States and other countries from more than 70 countries around the world over commercial computer networks like Telenet and Tymnet. Telenet is operated by U.S. Sprint Communications Co. and Tymnet by McDonnell Douglas Corp.

This access raises the possibility that a country could use supercomputers outside its borders for nuclear weapons research.

1,086 Are Freed by Uganda

KAMPALA, Uganda — Uganda has released 1,086 people who had been detained as suspected rebels or rebel supporters, Radio Uganda said. Human rights groups have estimated that between 3,000 and 5,000 Ugandans are being held in detention.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OVERBOARD — President George Bush diving — trousers and all — into the Atlantic Ocean off Kennebunkport, Maine, where he is on vacation. He plunged in on a dare from his son George W. and won \$11 from grandchildren.

Jet Engine Breakup: Million-to-One Risk

By Nell Henderson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jet aircraft engines break apart about 25 times a year worldwide, according to U.S. government records.

That means less than once every million flights, a rate that should give travelers confidence.

But a series of highly publicized recent incidents have made some travelers uneasy, despite reassurances from aviation authorities that engines are becoming increasingly reliable and airplanes increasingly able to survive the loss of one engine.

The recent incidents have also provoked discussion of ways to prevent serious engine failures and to limit the damage they can cause to the rest of an aircraft.

The most publicized recent failures included: The July 19 crash of United Airlines Flight 232 in Sioux City, Iowa, after the explosion of the DC-10's tail engine. The accident killed 111 people.

The emergency landing of a Northwest Airlines DC-10 in Denver on Aug. 9, after its tail engine began breaking up in flight. No one was injured, but investigators found holes the size of a fist in the engine casing and broken blades inside.

The aborted takeoff of a Continental Airlines Boeing 727 in Denver on Aug. 13, after the tail engine disintegrated, scattering pieces of metal and rotor blades on the runway. No one was injured.

A Trans World Airlines MD-80 that landed safely 15 minutes after taking off from St. Louis on Friday, after an engine came apart and spewed out a metal piece.

Safety investigators say no common thread links these incidents. They involved four different types of aircraft and four different makes of engine.

"We're really not experiencing any increase in the rate of failures," said John Enders, president of the Flight Safety Foundation, an air safety research organization in Arlington, Virginia. "But anytime there is an accident, it sharpens the focus."

On Thursday, the National Transportation Safety Board recommended that new and more intensive inspections be required for the type of engine that blew apart on the United wide-body jet. The board also recommended intensified scrutiny of the design, manufacture and maintenance of the engine, the General Electric CF6-6.

The Federal Aviation Administration said it has begun such an investigation and will consider whether to require new or more frequent inspections of the engine's parts.

Three weeks ago, the agency organized a government-industry task force to examine better ways to protect the control systems of wide-body aircraft from in-flight damage, such as the kind caused by the engine explosion in the Sioux City accident. That explosion severed the aircraft's hydraulic lines, which enable the pilots to control the plane's steering, pitch and roll.

Most engine failures are called "contained" because any broken parts remain inside the engine casing. It is not considered unusual or dangerous for a pilot to shut down a troubled engine in flight because jetliners are designed to fly on the remaining engines.

"Uncontained" failures, in which the engine ruptures and parts fly out through the casing, are considered more unusual and more dangerous because the shards can damage the aircraft. In the Northwest incident, for example, the escaping engine pieces severed a fuel line and nicked the plane's hydraulic control cables.

The engine explosion that led to the Sioux City crash was highly unusual in the amount of

damage it caused. Most of the engine's fan assembly was strewn across acres of Iowa corn and soybean fields. Several pieces are still missing, despite United's posting of thousands of dollars in rewards for their return.

An FAA study of all passenger jet aircraft from 1976 to 1983, counted 203 uncontained engine failures, or 0.76 for every 1 million flights.

Investigators say the most common cause of jet engine problems is "foreign object damage," a technical term for the occasional bird or other object that is drawn into an engine. At high speeds, a small object can break a blade, which then may rumble around inside the engine, breaking or scratching other blades.

Other causes of problems include metal fatigue, improper repair or maintenance and production flaws.

Investigators examining the Pratt & Whitney JT9-D-20 that disintegrated on the Northwest DC-10 found a broken blade in the forward fan section had apparently broken a few adjacent blades and left nicks in almost all the other blades. The pieces hurtled at high speed through the 260-pound stainless steel containment ring surrounding the engine, piercing the cowling, or outer shell.

The Federal Aviation Administration requires that an engine be able to contain the damage of one broken blade. And it tests new engines by throwing birds, ice and pieces of automobile tires inside.

Agency officials and aerospace engineers say it would be impossible for an engine to contain a ruptured disk because of the destructive force created by the titanium disk, which weighs 300 pounds, or 135 kilograms, and spins at 3,800 revolutions per minute.

But the agency's Technical Center in Atlantic City, New Jersey, is looking at the possibility of using stronger materials to contain jet engines.

AIDS Spread Is Linked To Crack and Syphilis

By Peter Kerr

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The combination of crack, the AIDS virus and a sharp rise in the syphilis rate is leading experts to fear that AIDS is increasingly spreading in the nation's poorest neighborhoods through heterosexual contact, as it has in Africa.

As a result the experts are calling for a new and urgent strategy to combat AIDS: immediate programs to fight syphilis and other sexually transmitted diseases.

Crack appears to stimulate pathological levels of sexual activity. Since syphilis and other diseases that cause skin lesions are now believed to provide portals for the relatively easy passage of the AIDS virus between men and women, the sex in crack houses, where the drug is both sold and smoked, has become a significant avenue for the spread of AIDS.

Federal officials say that it could take years before local health agencies begin to mount major new campaigns against treatable sexually transmitted diseases. In fact, many states and municipalities have reduced such programs to bolster their efforts against acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

When doctors launched campaigns with antibiotics that cured people carrying syphilis, new cases in the United States plummeted from 106,539 in 1947 to 6,392 in 1956.

But by last year, new syphilis

cases had risen to 40,117, and in cities where the crack epidemic first struck, like New York and Los Angeles, syphilis cases more than doubled in two years.

This rise has been accompanied by jumps in chancroid and herpes, which also produce genital lesions that can facilitate the spread of HIV, the AIDS virus.

"The evidence, in my opinion, is now conclusive that sexually transmitted infections that cause genital ulcers facilitate the transmission of the AIDS virus," said Dr. Willard Cates Jr., director of the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases at the Federal Centers for Disease Control.

"In the crack house a number of factors have combined to create a powder keg for the spread of HIV," he said.

Lesions have the same effect on transmission of AIDS among homosexuals. But as a result of concentrated efforts to control the spread of AIDS among gay men, syphilis and other sexually transmissible diseases have decreased dramatically, and the spread of AIDS has leveled off.

But people who frequent crack houses, new data show, are increasingly being infected with syphilis and are testing positive for AIDS. That finding is alarming to health officials, because, outside of Africa, where venereal disease is common in large areas, scientists have found the spread of the HIV virus through heterosexual contact to be extremely slow.

Europe's spring/summer collections, 1990.

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THE YEAR OF ARTS AND CRAFTS IN THAILAND

Of all indigenous crafts, ceramics has the longest known history in Thailand.

The earliest Thai pottery comes from the north eastern archaeological site of Ban Chiang which dates back over five thousand years.

Later forms, such as superb celadons of the Sukkothai era and blue and white wares of the 15th to 17th century Ayutthaya, were inspired by Chinese originals, but one is unique to Thailand — Benjarong.

Benjarong means 'five colours' and evolved over several centuries. First developed during the 16th century, the delicate porcelain was painted in intricate patterns and then re-fired to create colourful overglazing.

The first known examples were produced using plain porcelains imported from China. These were usually painted in Thai patterns by local craftsmen and returned to China for glazing.

Gradually, the Thai craftsmen became so expert that they could produce their own wares from start to finish, a craft still flourishing in Thailand.

Lidded bowls, cups, dishes and spoons were the most usual items made and early examples are very rare and extremely valuable. Some of the finest of these can be seen in the

National Museum, the Prasart Vongsakul and Jim Thompson House collections in Bangkok. Virath Pinsuwan started his working life as a teacher but was so interested in antiques that he became a dealer, specialising in ceramics.

Benjarong fascinated him and he became an expert in restoring antique pieces.

To gain knowledge, he studied at the Klay Namthai Ceramics Centre and was gradually able to redevelop the authentic original techniques in firing and glazing, a skill in which he is now unequalled and which he is now passing on to his children.

In his small factory, only pieces of the finest quality are produced.

The glaze colours for Benjarong are red, yellow, black, green or blue and white. The patterns, executed by hand in the most delicate and intricate accuracy, consist of stylised religious or mythological figures, animals or birds, surrounded by floral or flame motifs.

As this is the Year of Arts and

Crafts in Thailand, there is no better time in which to take in the many and varied examples of Thai tradition and ingenuity.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A New Old World

The integration of Europe and the disintegration of the Stalinist empire have long been distant goals of American policy. Now that both are hurtling within view, the United States seems strangely unprepared. Washington still has not decided whether or not it wants to help Mikhail Gorbachev. And like the rest of the world, it awaits with some trepidation the birth of the colossus now gestating in Europe.

The pace of change in Moscow brings new astonishments every week. Yet the outcome of Mr. Gorbachev's desperate experiment is far from assured.

Less dramatic but far more certain is the revolution being created in Brussels. As the nations of the Soviet Union struggle to fly apart, those of Europe are surrendering important chunks of their sovereignty for the sake of a greater unity. Most trade barriers within the European Community will fall by 1992, creating a unified market of 320 million people and a combined economic output greater than America's.

Writing the rules for union of countries with different political traditions and economic institutions is a task of high complexity being performed under tight deadlines.

Mergers and antitrust. The European commissioners are trying to develop a system that would require all cross-border takeovers of large companies to be approved first in Brussels. National governments would have to surrender much of their power to veto foreign takeovers they dislike, and hence their ability to make industrial policy.

That has prompted a vigorous debate. France wants the commissioners to defend European industry against incursions from Japan and the United States by having the power to approve large mergers, even at the

expense of competition. Britain and West Germany argue that such power is likely to be abused and the commissioners should judge mergers strictly by the criterion of keeping markets competitive. These differences, despite their magnitude, are expected to be resolved by the end of this year.

Airline regulation. Brussels is planning a radical deregulation of Europe's aviation. The proposed rules would force many government-owned airlines to be privatized and would sweep away many present restrictions. More than 150 airlines now operate in Europe. After deregulation these may be reduced to as few as five, but each of a size capable of competing in world markets.

Monetary adjustments. The next major steps toward European monetary union are to be completed by July 1990. A common currency and a central bank are longer-term goals. The transfer of monetary sovereignty to a supranational body is particularly difficult. The British Foreign Office's strong support for European unity, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's strong reservations, are said to have precipitated the unexpected dismissal last month of Sir Geoffrey Howe, her foreign secretary.

Will Europe be tempted to raise external barriers to American and Japanese products as its internal barriers fall? Washington's trade negotiators will fight to prevent Europe from becoming a fortress.

But the United States, whatever its apprehensions, cannot and would not wish to stop the momentum toward European unity. Both in the Soviet Union and in Western Europe the Old World is struggling to renew itself, and the New World seems to have little role but to watch.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Poland Can Be Helped

Now comes the hard part. Poland's new government has been propelled into office by economic crisis, and Poles will judge it by its ability to resolve that crisis. The talk of reform comes down to one thing—persuading Poles that, contrary to their experience for many years past, hard work will now mean not only more money in their pockets but more things in the shops to buy with it.

Solidarity and the incoming prime minister, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, bring with them one enormous advantage, enjoyed by no other Polish government in half a century: They have the support of the people they will govern. But the new government also knows that it will take time to produce the results of economic reform. Before the benefits begin to appear, there will be a lot of pain as the economy is rebuilt.

Some of it is apparent already. At the beginning of this month the outgoing Communist regime took the controls off food prices. More doubled, and some quadrupled. The higher prices will generate more supplies, but not immediately. Poland's farms are small, short of machinery, starved of fertilizer; they have poor access to credit, and the distribution system is inefficient. Unless there are substantial food shipments from the West, Polish consumers are going to have to pay those high prices for many months, and perhaps years, before they see an adequate flow of foodstuffs into the cities.

The essential step toward a more productive economy is to return to a system of prices that accurately reflects costs. That means stripping out the tangle of subsidies and controls that have grown up in 40 years

of more or less incompetent central management. It has to be done not only for food but for everything, including labor. Some wages will go down. Some factories will close, and people will lose their jobs. The Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, where Solidarity began, has apparently been rescued by a wealthy American, but other less famous will go down. That is a matter of special sensitivity to Solidarity, which is, after all, a union.

Eliminating the subsidies will mean higher prices, even if it is done gradually, and the annual inflation rate was well over 100 percent before food prices were set free. Inflation terrifies people who, not having much else, have come to depend on controlled prices. The Poles have learned over the years to respond to rising food prices with strikes. The Communist government, as it weakened, usually caved in quickly with large wage increases. That is where the present high inflation came from. Mr. Mazowiecki and Solidarity cannot afford to do that.

Aid from abroad—food, machinery, money—will be imperative. It will have to be managed with restraint and great skill. Too much food undercuts Polish farmers; too much money merely allows everyone to put off necessary reforms.

But the Polish people now have a government that they themselves have chosen, for the first time since before World War II. As that government works to restore the country's morale, it needs to offer more than the anxiety and insecurity of a long economic reconstruction. That is where Poland's Western friends can help.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Not Americans' Fault

Did the American people somehow let down, even betray the contrast Adolfo Calero, a leader of the insurgency, suggested as much the other day. He likened the plight of rebels on Honduran camps to that of the people of Czechoslovakia who were outcasts as they were sold out before World War II at Munich. He complained that Secretary of State James Baker made jokes about relocating contras when he should have been leaning hard on Central Americans to support them. Mr. Calero accused the region's presidents of self-serving blindness for insisting that the Contras be disbanded by a December deadline. And he attacked the opposition parties inside Nicaragua for signing an eleventh-hour pact with "insubstantial promises" from Sandinistas to conduct free elections in February.

Mr. Calero's frustrations may be understandable, but these contentions are better excuses than arguments.

In truth, what has done in the contras is lack of support in Nicaragua, not in Washington. What explains their isolation in Central America is not Mr. Baker's failure to twist arms but the widespread belief that the contras remain a bit of a relic, a relic of the Reagan era, a relic of the Reagan era, a relic of the Reagan era. For eight years they got extensive U.S. aid—clandestinely from the conservative Reagan administration and openly from Congress. In addition to \$350 million in direct aid, Congress voted \$1.6 billion to Honduras, a significant share of which benefited the contras. Once, in 1984, Congress refused to vote funds, but, as everyone knows, Ronald Reagan evaded even that restriction with missile sales to Iran and backdoor funding.

Granted, U.S. aid was meager compared with the billions pumped into Nicaragua by the Soviet Union. But besieged governments need billions; guerrillas don't. In El Salvador, for example, a few thousand insur-

gents rule much of the countryside despite untrained U.S. aid to the Salvadoran army. Yet in eight years contras have been unable to take and hold a single Nicaraguan town. Washington is not to blame for the inability of contra leaders to forge a common front with aggrieved Miskito Indians on the Atlantic Coast or leaders of the more liberal "southern front," based in Costa Rica. Nor is Congress responsible for the human rights abuses by contras that mocked Mr. Reagan's boast that they were the moral equivalent of America's founding fathers.

What in fact seriously weakened the rebel cause was excessive dependence on U.S. aid. Some contra leaders seemed to act as if Sandinista propaganda were true—that an imperial Washington would never allow the insurgents to fail. Contra leaders seemed to spend more time in Washington lobbying Congress than in the jungle sharing danger with peasant recruits.

Not all contra leaders agree with Mr. Calero. Alfredo Cesar has returned to Nicaragua to help challenge the Sandinistas in free elections. Arturo Cruz, who was once called the indispensable contra by Reagan officials, sent a rest promise in the new opening, brought about by regional pressure and, yes, by the contras. How sad that Mr. Calero would rather sail in Miami than join in the election process for which contras have clamored.

All this could come to echo the glib masochism that blamed defeat in Vietnam on America's withdrawal. America spent its blood and treasure to help the South Vietnamese; their war was not lost in Washington. America gave the contras nearly a decade to show what they could do, even over impassioned dissent. That seems all but forgotten as they now blame everybody else for their failures.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

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 Manager, U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 43 Long Acre, London W2C 2LE. Tel: 834-4032. Telex: 262009
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OPINION

The Destruction of Lebanon Is the World's Business

By Dominique Moisi

SAINT-MARTIN-DE-CENILLY, France—A process of genocide which involves the responsibility of all international society, a threat to the entire order of international life, a threat of a moral nature, so much more so because it is a weaker state that is feeling the violence and indifference of the stronger.

A pope has, by his international function, a right and power of indignation that extends beyond his immediate religious realm. The pre-

A combination of resignation, relative indifference, sheer cynicism and perhaps fear of a repetition of tragic precedents is pushing the United States to show considerable restraint. If only one could put the whole Middle East region in quarantine, isolate oneself from its dangerous developments...

At a time when dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union is reaching new heights, the contrast between the evolution of the international system as a whole toward détente and developments in the Middle East makes these look like a tragic anomaly.

But quarantine is not a feasible option. And since the world is bound to be dominated by those cold monsters that are nation states, what can be done in Lebanon?

Whatever the complexity of the situation, whatever the responsibilities of the Lebanese themselves in the destruction of their state, which sometimes can be seen as a process of self-destruction, there are limits to violence

which the international community must draw. The Syrian regime has in the past used violence against its own population, against the Lebanese people or against anyone in the world who opposed Hafez Assad's ambitions, with a ruthlessness rarely matched in the present age. There is a point at which such violence has to be contained.

That time has come. A cease-fire must be imposed by a combination of moral condemnation and diplomatic, economic and perhaps military pressures.

The case of Lebanon recalls the fate of Poland in the 18th century. Poland was then a country with the wrong political culture and the wrong geography; it fell prey to the appetites of great neighbors—Russia, Austria and Prussia. Poland's shared responsibility for its plight was doubtless shared responsibility for the rest of the international community accepted a violation of its own rules when it passively allowed the partition and then the disappearance of one of its major actors, Poland, thereby paving the way to the violent redrawing of the European map by France's revolutionary and Napoleonic ambitions.

The gradual disappearance of an organized nation state in Lebanon has hurt the international community in the last 15 years. The violence which has dominated Lebanon has spread through terrorism and has affected the lives of many innocent people in the world.

General Michel Aoun's daring attempt to restore an independent and functioning state in Lebanon can be greeted with reservations because of its too obvious confessional component. Yet he has been the only one so far willing and able to resist Syria's appetite, and as such he deserves the support he is starting to get.

Syria had to be checked, and the time is ripe for the combination of humanitarian measures and diplomatic pressures which France, as a former colonial power in Lebanon and the present head of the European Community, has initiated. Silence, indifference and resignation are a sure recipe for political and moral disaster.

The writer is associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales and editor of its journal, *Politique Étrangère*. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

China: 'No Government Faces Similar Challenges'

By Han Xu

This is adapted from a speech given by China's ambassador to the United States at the Forum Club of the Palm Beaches on July 24.

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida—What happened in China? People are concerned that China will once again fall back to its old days of isolation. I believe otherwise.

My government believes that it is confronted with a serious situation in Beijing. It has stated that a mob led by a small number of people prevented the normal conduct of the affairs of state. For example, demonstrators marred the important visit of the Soviet president, Mikhail Gorbachev. And after a protracted period of patience, with considerable advance warning, military forces dispersed the mob.

There was, I regret to say, loss of life on both sides. I wonder whether any other government confronting such an unprecedented challenge would have handled the situation any better than mine did. I know that most of you would describe the events differently than my government does. This is understandable. I am afraid the media have not been able to present the complete picture—namely, the very important historical context.

Let me sketch for you the broader political and economic situation that confronts my government, and indicate what its objectives are. With that background, I think it becomes possible to understand why my government places so much emphasis upon the maintenance of order and unity and why it must respond vigorously to signs of chaos and turmoil.

During the past decade the Chinese people have been engaged in what may be the most important social experiment in the contemporary world—namely, to reform China's economy and open the country to the outside world. China is a diverse land with many ethnic nationalities. It has a population of 1.1 billion, fully 22 percent of the world total, yet it has only 7 percent of the world's arable land to feed its population. Out of this population, 800 million are rural and, for the most part, still use hand tools to make a living.

Many industries are several decades or even a century behind present-day standards. Vast areas are still underdeveloped and impoverished. Nearly one-fourth of the population is illiterate or semi-illiterate.

All this predetermines that China's road to reform will inevitably be pitted with potholes and full of risks and uncertainties. Therefore the maintenance of order and stability is a primary task of government.

Today, with emotions running high, it is easy for people to overlook one thing: Against tremendous odds, the government and people have accomplished the unthinkable. In a world trapped in widening economic gaps, hunger and poverty, China is able to provide a decent living for almost a quarter of the world's population. Its gross national product and per capita income literally doubled in a decade. Increasing prosperity has become a reality for several hundred million Chinese peasants.

A vigorous experiment has been carried out to reform the rigid economic management system. A whole new class of enterprising private businessmen has emerged, instilling vitality into the economy. For the first time in its modern history China is wide open to the outside world on an unprecedented scale.

China has gone much further than any other socialist country in this bold experiment. And this is what I want to tell you: Despite what has happened in Beijing in the past few months, all this will stay in China.

Then why the unrest? The causes are complex and many. The transition from the old economic structure to the new gives rise to a degree of market chaos. Some corrupt officials and speculators have taken advantage of the situation. The resulting income disparity has caused much complaint. An overheated economy plagued by ever greater demand eventually touched off runaway inflation.

The rapid spread of television has created rising expectations that cannot be met.

The ensuing frustration has proved incendiary. There are also people who wish to copy alien political institutions and introduce them to China overnight. In short, China now manifests all the social tensions that are generated by rapid economic development.

As the situation in Beijing has returned to normal, the government is engaged in a soul-searching review to draw lessons, both positive and negative, so as to ensure the further progress of the reform. Two things emerge clearly.

First, despite demonstrations and riots, the government and the people remain united in their consensus view that the ongoing reform

and opening up to the outside world must be sustained. Experiences of the past decade have eloquently shown that reverting to the old way of doing things will lead China nowhere. This is the most important message; to miss this point is to miss the whole picture.

Secondly, China's reform, both political and economic, can succeed only if it proceeds gradually, in an orderly, evolutionary way. Asking for radical change overnight or imposing unrealistic demands can only hinder the reform.

No one wants to see U.S.-Chinese relations suffer as a result of the recent developments in China. I suspect that a similar tragedy occurring in many other capitals would not have provoked the same outpouring of American emotions. I welcome this. It reflects the special nature of Chinese-American relations. It shows that the American people care about China and about our relations.

Is there any basis for the restoration and advancement of Chinese-U.S. relations? The answer is yes.

Neither of the two countries poses a security threat to the fundamental interest of the other. The confrontation that once existed between us shows that animosity can only hurt both. It cannot and must not be accepted as an alternative for our relations.

Our common interests far outweigh our differences. The most important one is a funda-

mental belief in maintaining world peace and stability. Anyone can see that Chinese-U.S. rapprochement has contributed significantly to peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific.

Mutually beneficial economic ties have served as the engine pulling our relations forward. Our trade has grown at an annual rate of 20 percent. The United States has become China's number two foreign trade partner, while China has jumped to the 13th biggest trade partner of the United States. China has become one of the fastest growing export markets of the United States.

There is much talk of imposing further economic sanctions against China. Such sanctions must be firmly rejected. They hurt the Chinese as much as China. The only effect of China is to push it back into the isolation of the old days.

The important thing is not to interfere in China's internal affairs, particularly when it is in difficulty. Do not make things more difficult. The principle of mutual noninterference, a cornerstone of Chinese-U.S. relations, must be strictly observed.

I appreciate the Bush administration's resistance to further sanctions and I hope that Congress will show more restraint. Let's be guided by the forces of history and reason from this time forward.

The New York Times

Souls Cruelly Murdered And Dignity Crushed

This letter was written by a Chinese scientist to a Chinese friend living in America. The writer does not wish to be identified.

BEIJING—I didn't get your letter of June 9 until about 20 days after. I thought of answering your letter sooner, but I didn't feel like picking up my pen because I have been in low spirits.

It is true that the stormy life of the last two months has had a great impact on me. This almost numb "Chinese heart" of mine has once again been imprinted with deep scars.

I feel bitterly indignant; I can't help weeping for the young students who shed their blood. I am greatly grieved for the sufferings of the Chinese nation.

I don't think I need to tell you what happened in the past two months and the developments since. I am sure you know all that. Actually, people overseas know more about the true situation. Of course one would have much stronger feelings when one experienced personally this storm.

Even though this is a private letter, I can't say much to you. You know, the situation and atmosphere here are just like those of 10, 20 and 30 years ago. People have no freedom to speak their minds. One is forced to tell lies, to say things against one's conscience.

If one doesn't do so, one is running the risk of being arrested, interrogated or punished. Well, older people like me, who have been subjugated for 30 to 40 years, have learned at varying degrees the ability of not speaking our own minds. However, the tragedy is that on this land of 9.6 million square kilometers our next generation will suffer the same subjugation under which one's soul is cruelly murdered and one's dignity crushed.

What is more tragic is that the Chinese people, one-fifth of the world's population, have to go on suffering such miseries and that their great creative spirit continues to be strangled.

You are concerned about my family. As you already know, nothing happened to my family. Like millions of people in Beijing, we watched, were greatly concerned with and supportive to all the patriotic activities of the students and intellectuals. Inspired and moved by their great action, we sometimes came out to the street. But we were always among the onlookers and never took part in any organized activity.

God bless us, we were fortunate



enough to be spared the massacre of the defenseless masses on June 3 and 4. Naturally, we were not on the list of arrests and searches.

Now the atmosphere is stifling. The whole city of Beijing is moving around with guns pointing at them. On the streets you see soldiers with helmets on their heads and submachine guns in their hands everywhere. In one middle school five more than 600 soldiers

they have set up tents and offices ready for a long-term stay.

I am still wondering why the Communist Party, which has claimed to "serve the people wholeheartedly" for decades, now has to rely on tanks and machine guns to maintain its rule. I don't believe that the millions of people in Beijing will be willing to live forever with guns pointing at them.

The New York Times

Poland: A Tide of Popular Repudiation of the Communists

By William Pfaff

PARIS—The crisis in Poland is the crisis of the Soviet system in Eastern Europe. The turning point has arrived. For Poland to form a non-Communist government is fundamentally and—short of military intervention—irreversibly to change the nature of the Soviet-East European relationship, ending what began in the Red Army's brutal slog across Europe to conquer Berlin, crush Nazi Germany and assert Soviet Russia's claim to be one of the great world powers.

No one expected events to move so fast. In January, I had a long conversation in Warsaw with Jerzy Urban, the government's official spokesman, who admitted the possibility that the Communists could find themselves a minority in a new parliament—which has happened. But he believed that the key minority parties, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party, would stay loyal to the Communists, leaving the Communists in control.

For 40 years those two parties have been the powerless shells of puppet political movements, forcibly incorporated into a Communist-controlled National Unity Front in 1948-49.

Other officials in Warsaw in January recognized that if the two parties found themselves with power to make or break governments—to act for Poland, one may put it—it was by no means certain that they would

remain docile allies of the Communists. Thus has it happened. Their support has gone to Solidarity.

Yet in those conversations seven months ago everyone took for granted that this movement toward what Mr. Urban called "higher" political structures—a "supremacy," he remarked, "covering return of the non-Communist parties"—would be gradual and evolutionary. Instead it has come like a flash. The leaders of the UPP and the Democrats have responded not only to opportunity but to inevitability.

They have abandoned the Communists because popular feeling in Poland has outstripped all practical notion of prudence and gradualism.

The people are in a desperate mood. Lech Walesa does not control them. They drive him, as leader of the non-Communist opposition, limiting what he can do. He would almost certainly prefer to go more slowly, to let the Communists take, or share, responsibility for the drastic measures needed to deal with the economic crisis.

He cannot go slowly. His insistence that Solidarity has his assurance that the Communists must hold the two key cabinet security posts, defense and interior, are the best he can do to slow what amounts to a revolutionary

tide of popular repudiation of the Communists and of communism.

The movement is in chaos. People now have been urged to go to the countryside and search for food, to bring it back to the cities to sell privately—anything to get food to people amid a virtual breakdown or paralysis of the official mechanisms of agricultural production and supply.

This month the outgoing government ordered all food stocks onto the market, even those held for the special shops where the party's privileged buy.

Food prices have soared since subsidies were ended on Aug. 1. Inflation is expected to be 300 percent by the end of the year. At one point this month more than 200,000 people were on strike against price rises.

The fact is that no one knows how to get from a centralized command economy and agriculture, which take shortages for granted and generate shortages, possessing no objective criteria of costs or priorities, to the market system that the Poles now are determined to have—and which is a condition of the European Community's emergency food aid, now moving to Poland. One can only thank heaven that it is summer, and that Poland's agriculture was never fully collectivized. (Eighty percent remains in private holdings, limited to 50 hectares.) It remains capable of producing a surplus, given the means and incentive.

Can, however, any new government—non-Communist or not—put order and method into this uproar, give people confidence that they will be provided food, clothing, fuel they can afford, an economy which works? It is a terrifying question. Goodwill is fine. It exists. But how is this to be done? Can it be done?

The new parliament's agenda was exceptionally amended a few days ago to consider a resolution con-

demning the Polish army's participation in the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia 21 years ago this Monday, which crushed the reform movement there. The motion carried overwhelmingly, a number of Communist deputies joining Solidarity and the two small parties. Hungary's government has just made an equivalent declaration. The Czechoslovak government—installed by that invasion—voices outrage. The Soviet Foreign Ministry says that what is happening in Poland is "reasonable," and in any case Poland's business, so long as Poland's "obligations" to the Warsaw Pact are respected.

The center does not hold. Those who rejoice at this must also understand that discarding the past confronts Poland and the Soviet bloc with a situation possessing characteristics of what science describes as chaos: a phenomenon where slight changes are capable of producing critical and unforeseeable outcomes. The usual example is torrential turbulence in a fast-flowing liquid, caused by slight change in the channel. Change itself in the East now is torrential—welcome, overdue, necessary, chaotic, above all dangerous.

International Herald Tribune
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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Swiss Rendezvous

ROME—Mr. Charles de Freycinet, War Minister of France, chanced to be at Burgdorf, Switzerland, at the very time Count Albert von Waldersee, Chief of Staff of the German Army, was spending part of his recent leave of absence in the same place. This in itself is little, but the newspaper *Dietrich* gravely declares, from an "authoritative source," that the two gentlemen met by common consent and spent a long time in earnest conversation.

1914: Poles Delighted

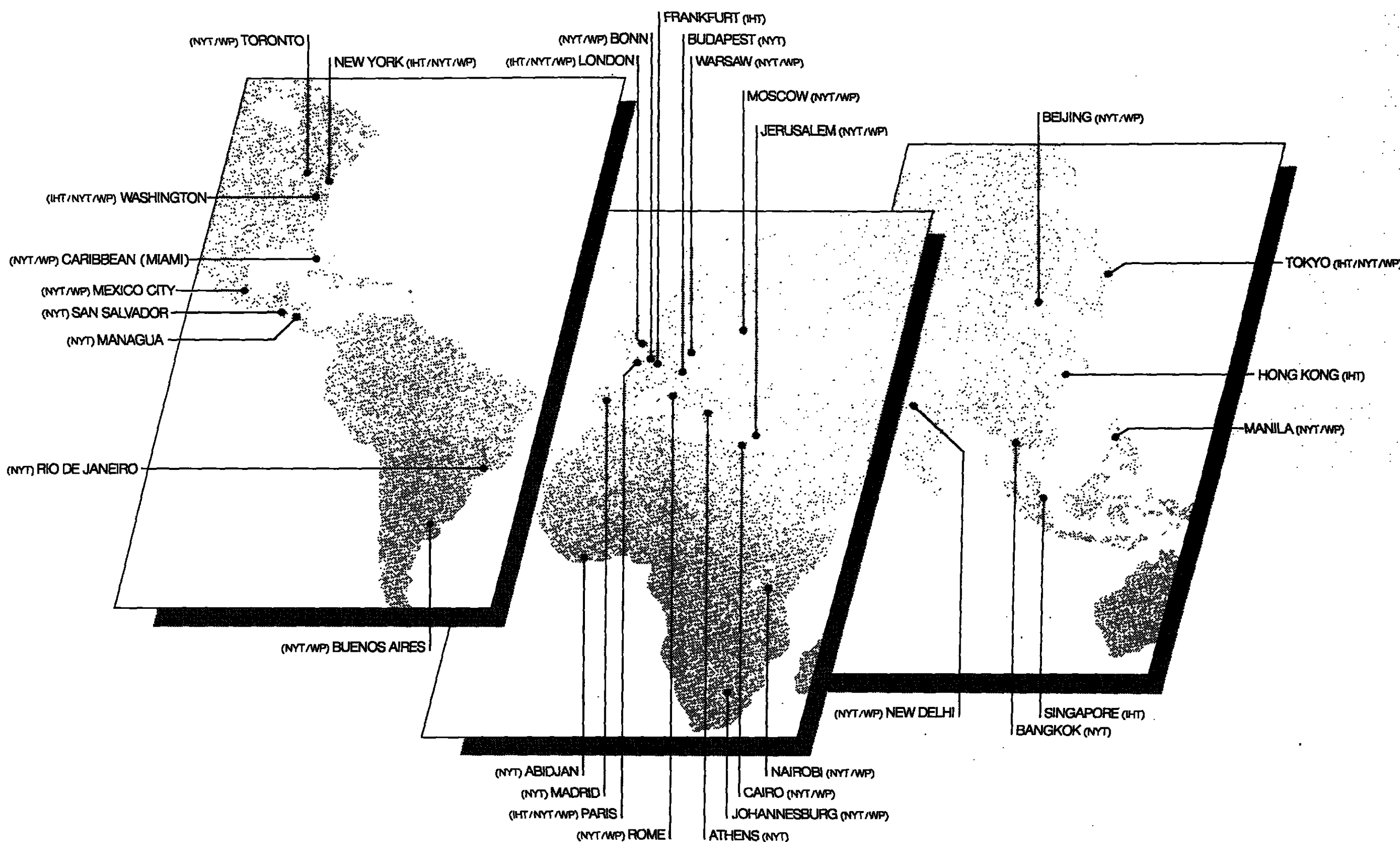
PARIS—The *Herald* says in an editorial: "The czar's gift of political freedom to the Poles has had a tremendous effect. Everywhere, except in Germany and Austria-Hungary, it has been received with enthusiasm and has dissipated every lingering trace of anti-Russian sentiment. Poles are flocking from all parts of the world to fight under the banner of

Russia against the iron yoke that Germany seeks to rivet on Europe. The happy result of this act of justice toward the Poles should encourage the czar to complete it by an act of justice toward the Jews."

1939: Calm in America

NEW YORK—In sharp contrast to the tension over the Munich crisis last September, today's (Aug. 20) editorial comment, while not underestimating the gravity of the European situation, was calm in tone, and officials regarded the situation abroad with equanimity. Indicative of the government's attitude is the fact that President Roosevelt is fishing in Canada, while Secretary of State Cordell Hull is at White Sulphur Springs, Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, who has returned to the capital, is ranking officer in Washington. It was announced on behalf of Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles that no development was expected in the immediate future.

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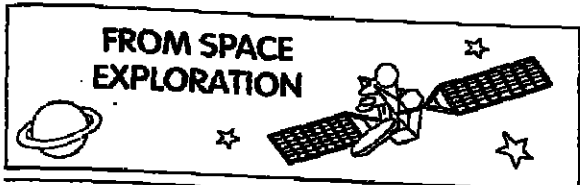
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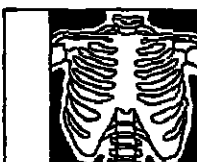
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MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1989

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE



TO X-RAY EXPLORATION
In Touch with Toshiba
TOSHIBA

Page 7

ECONOMIC SCENE

Manila Accord Marks Shift To 'Gentler' Debt Strategy

By PAUL BLUSTEIN

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—It took an astonishingly short time—just six working days—for the Philippines and its bank creditors to negotiate the debt agreement that the two sides announced last week. And therein lies some important clues about the Bush administration's Third World debt strategy: it is unfolding.

Manila and its bankers in New York, Tokyo and London have put their own stamp on the debt-reduction plan unveiled last March by Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady. They were able to reach an accord quickly because they shared a common concern about the Brady plan—that its emphasis on pushing banks to write down Third World loans would poison relations between banks and debtor nations, closing the door to future infusions of capital that these nations desperately need.

Instead of trying to force debt reduction on the banks, Filipino officials opted for a gentler approach—and the banks responded with an offer to try to restore the Philippines to the ranks of creditworthy nations that can borrow on world capital markets at will.

In contrast, it took 3½ months of arduous, often acrimonious negotiations to reach the accord between Mexico and its bankers, announced on July 23—the first such agreement under the Brady initiative.

Both sides in the Philippine debt talks wanted to avoid the gun-at-the-head concessions imposed on the banks in the Mexican agreement, which gives banks the choice of either putting up fresh loans according to a set formula or accepting reductions of about 35 percent in their principal and interest payments.

So Filipino officials and representatives of a dozen or so major banks, led by Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., agreed on a plan in which the Philippines would seek to raise new money by issuing bonds in the international financial markets—with the understanding that the major banks "believe this has a real chance of succeeding" and will contribute to the financing, said one banker involved in the discussions.

MANILA ALSO PLANS to use its cash reserves to buy back some of its debt at a discount from banks that are willing to accept, something close to the 50 cents-on-the-dollar write-down that Philippine debt has been trading on the open market.

The voluntary terms of the pact may herald a new direction for the Brady plan, some analysts believe.

"There was a report last week that Colombia had decided that it didn't want to have a Mexico-type package either," said William Cline, a debt expert at the Institute for International Economics. When you add that together with the Philippine accord, "you come to the conclusion that a number of countries out there have decided that anything that smacks of a forced debt reduction is going to be counterproductive for them, and will delay their full re-entry into the capital markets."

Such a development would be most welcome to the banks, especially European banks, who were "absolutely furious about the Mexican deal, and are saying 'never again,'" said one bank industry source.

But Treasury officials were at first less than enthusiastic about the Philippine agreement, according to other banking sources, because they had come to regard the Mexican accord as the sort of pact they had originally envisioned for the Brady plan.

A Treasury official acknowledged that some department officials had been skeptical of the Philippine agreement, because of concerns that there "might not be an adequate amount of debt reduction." The Treasury also worried that the pact might be oriented almost entirely toward raising fresh loans—which would be contrary to the spirit of the Brady plan. But the final terms dispelled those fears, he said.

Another Treasury official noted that when the Brady plan was first unveiled, it was criticized for being vague. "The point was to allow creativity," this official said. "Brady didn't want to set out a road map. You watch the next couple unfold—you'll see that they'll all be different."

Mr. Brady issued a statement Wednesday welcoming the accord, saying that it "demonstrates the versatility" of his debt strategy.

In announcing the agreement, Jose B. Fernandez Jr., the Philippine central bank governor, said, "There is no question that we must reduce the country's existing stock of commercial bank debt if we are to sustain the country's economic growth over the long term. At the same time, new commercial bank financing is critical."

Carl Gewirtz is on vacation.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 20	Aug. 21
Australia	1.231	1.230	1.229	1.228
Belgium	36.363	36.363	36.363	36.363
Canada	1.231	1.230	1.229	1.228
France	166.353	166.353	166.353	166.353
Germany	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936
Italy	1.366	1.366	1.366	1.366
Japan	163.260	163.260	163.260	163.260
Netherlands	2.203	2.203	2.203	2.203
Spain	166.353	166.353	166.353	166.353
Sweden	10.460	10.460	10.460	10.460
Switzerland	1.483	1.483	1.483	1.483
UK	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars.

Other Dollar Values	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 20	Aug. 21
Australia	1.231	1.230	1.229	1.228
Canada	1.231	1.230	1.229	1.228
France	166.353	166.353	166.353	166.353
Germany	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936
Italy	1.366	1.366	1.366	1.366
Japan	163.260	163.260	163.260	163.260
Netherlands	2.203	2.203	2.203	2.203
Spain	166.353	166.353	166.353	166.353
Sweden	10.460	10.460	10.460	10.460
Switzerland	1.483	1.483	1.483	1.483
UK	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936

Forward Rates	30-day	60-day	90-day	120-day
Australia	1.231	1.230	1.229	1.228
Canada	1.231	1.230	1.229	1.228
France	166.353	166.353	166.353	166.353
Germany	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936
Italy	1.366	1.366	1.366	1.366
Japan	163.260	163.260	163.260	163.260
Netherlands	2.203	2.203	2.203	2.203
Spain	166.353	166.353	166.353	166.353
Sweden	10.460	10.460	10.460	10.460
Switzerland	1.483	1.483	1.483	1.483
UK	1.936	1.936	1.936	1.936

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 20	Aug. 21
DJ Industrials	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 30	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 100	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 500	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 1,000	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 1,500	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 2,000	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 2,500	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 3,000	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 3,500	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 4,000	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 4,500	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 5,000	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 5,500	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 6,000	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 6,500	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 7,000	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 7,500	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 8,000	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 8,500	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 9,000	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 9,500	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97
DJ 10,000	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97	2,687.97

European Banks Aim to Harmonize Cash Cards Before '92

By John J. Duffy

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—If all goes according to plan, by next summer travelers in Europe could get an early taste of one benefit promised by the European Community's drive toward economic unity.

But unlike most of the complex issues surrounding Europe's post-1992 single market, this event will deal with a relatively simple problem: real money and how to get it, especially when traveling abroad.

Under an agreement reached in principle late last year but with final details still being hammered out, the major payment systems in Europe, Visa International and Eurocard/Mastercard, plan to build an electronic link between their sprawling international networks by mid-1990.

The immediate result of this link will be a reciprocal system of more than 30,000 cash-dispensing automated teller machines, or ATMs, across Europe. For the first time, a Visa cardholder from Madrid should be able to pop his plastic into a Eurocard machine in Munich and get Deutsche marks.

A small feat, perhaps. But set in the context of bitterly-contested plastic card wars in Europe stretching back more than 20 years, this uneasy truce amounts to a significant achievement.

Some say, moreover, that the "authorizations gateway" now being built between the systems could serve as the basis for further reciprocal card agreements in Europe.

The plan, launched with much fanfare in October 1987, is known as the European Accord for Bank Card Usage. By completely linking the major systems for all transactions, the accord would have made millions of credit, debit, charge and cash cards virtually interchangeable at merchants and banks throughout Europe and created the world's largest market for "cashless shopping."

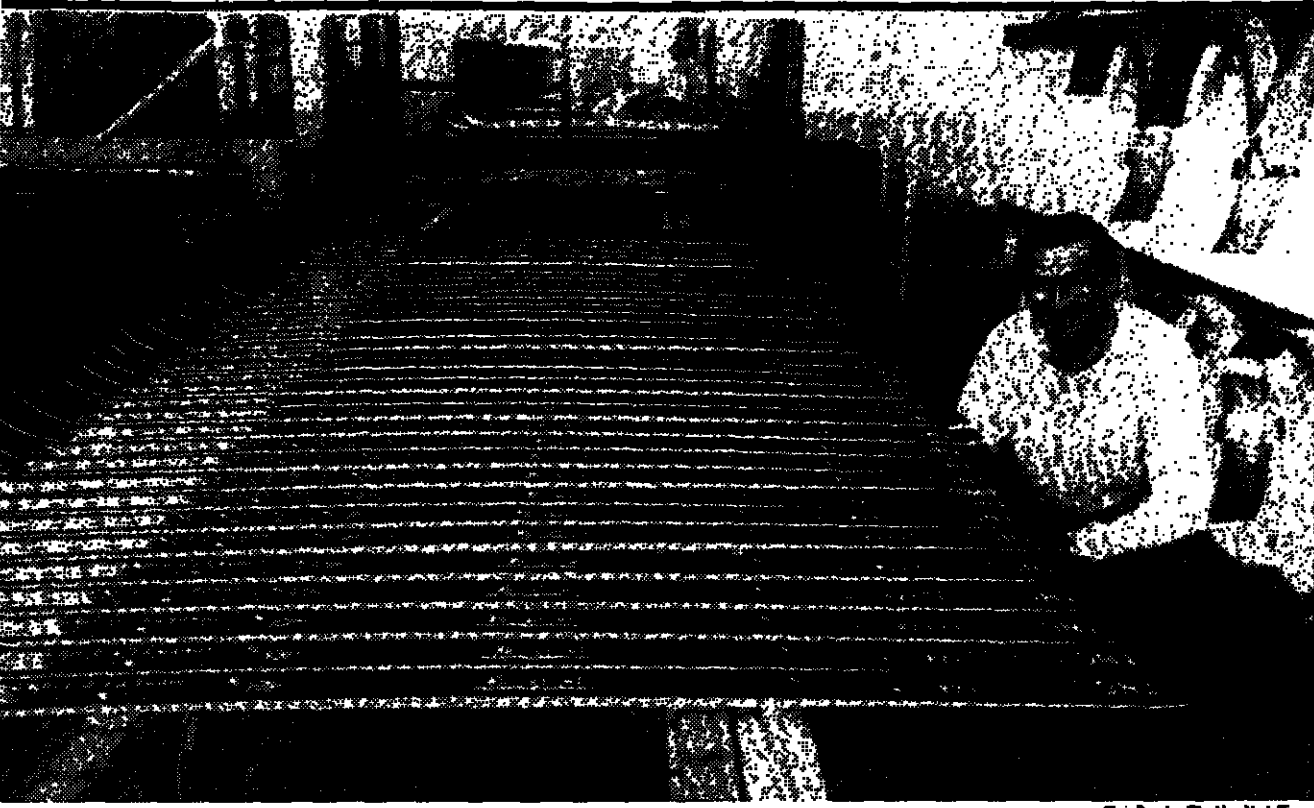
What the accord produced instead was a storm of controversy and charges that a group of European banks were attempting to create a payment-systems cartel.

American Express Co. said the accord amounted to a "proposal for cartel in restraint of trade," and took its complaint to the European Commission. Visa called it a "plot" and did likewise.

The controversy highlighted the age-old rivalries between the existing payment systems in Europe and helps explain why, for good or for ill, Europe has never developed into a mass market for plastic cards along the lines of the United States.

Europe's plastic card market is divided by both history and geography. Geographically, the divide runs between north and south. Because of the heavy flow of tourists from the north to the south, the divide runs between north and south. Because of the heavy flow of tourists from the north to the south, the divide runs between north and south.

See CARD, Page 9



James S. Garrison, president and chief executive of K2, surveys the company's ski-manufacturing operations in Vashon, Washington.

K2 Lining Up to Challenge Rossignol

By Harriet King

New York Times Service

VASHON ISLAND, Washington—In the early 1980s, the downhill skiing industry was growing quickly in the United States. But K2 Corp., a top American ski maker, was slumping.

Almost a decade later, the tables have turned. Industry growth has slowed, but K2 is expanding quickly and now hopes to challenge its French rival, Rossignol, for the leading spot in American ski sales.

Now the largest domestic ski maker and the only non-European company among the top six in worldwide sales, K2 will grow further on Monday when it acquires its American rival, Olin Ski Co., from Tristar Sports Inc.

K2 is a subsidiary of Anthony Industries, a Los Angeles manufacturer of recreational products that had sales last year of \$308 million. In addition, K2 is expanding its

Vashon Island plant by 25 percent and converting a just-purchased Nordic ski-making plant in Norway to downhill ski production to supply markets in Europe.

The company, which a decade ago suffered from a reputation as an exclusively racing ski maker, is also widening its line of recreational skis and test-marketing in Europe a new line of ski and sports clothing.

The clothing is expected to account for 30 percent of K2's sales by winter.

The acquisition of Olin and the expansion mean that "for the first time, we're in a nose-to-nose horse race with Rossignol for leadership in the U.S. market," said James S. Garrison, K2's president and chief executive.

Mr. Garrison said the company's expansion and the Olin deal would raise K2 to the fourth-largest ski producer in the world, up from

sixth place. Rossignol, the leader, had 1988 sales of \$160 million for its downhill skis, out of total revenue of \$254 million.

The next four top ski makers are all Austrian: Atomic Ski Fabrik, Fischer, Head Ski and Blizzard United International.

K2's sales should reach \$90 million in this fiscal year, up 30 percent from last year. It would be the fourth record year in a row for the company, whose skis sell at retail for \$170 to \$395 a pair. Olin had sales last year of \$10 million.

Of the 7 million pairs of skis sold annually worldwide, K2 sells a half-million pairs. Half of the company's sales are in Europe, Canada and Japan. Olin made about 70,000 pairs of skis last year and K2 wanted the company for its strong brand name, which will be retained on its skis, and its quality image. There are 15 million to 16 million skiers in the United States, according to the United Ski Industries Association, a trade group, and the number growing at a rate of 3 to 6 percent a year.

In its peak years, 1979-82, growth totaled 27 percent; the gains have slowed since then as the industry has matured.

"They're the only ski company with strong sales through the whole line, and they're very big in the recreational market," said Monty Johnston, co-owner of Olympic Sports, a large retail store in Seattle.

Recreational skis have gained in importance as the skiing population ages and more people move away from racing skis.

Mr. Johnston said K2's high-performance 5500 model, which is easier to turn than other skis and suits

See SKI, Page 11

Prospects Grow for UAL Bidding War

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK—The prospects of a bidding war for UAL Corp., parent of United Airlines, have heated up with the appearance of two new potential suitors, and analysts said the company's already skyrocketing share price may surge even higher.

British Airways PLC and Morgan Stanley & Co. have expressed interest in a joint offer for the company, people familiar with the discussions said Friday. Other news reports have said that Robert Bass, the Texas investor, had expressed an interest in UAL.

The news of possible new bidders follows the revelation last week that Marvin Davis, the California investor, was willing to pay as much as \$62 billion, or \$27.5 a share, for UAL. That compares with its initial bid of \$5.4 billion, or \$24.0 a share.

British Airways' interest in UAL comes as no surprise. The two airlines have had a successful marketing agreement since January 1988. Analysts said European airlines are interested in investing in U.S.

carriers because they believe the United States will be forced to open its domestic routes to foreign airlines after the 1992 integration of the European Community.

"European airlines have somewhat limited domestic operations, so they need U.S. traffic to support their overseas services," Mr. Turk said.

A stake in an American carrier would put British Airways in a better position to take advantage of possible changes in the cabotage rules that prohibit foreign carriers from flying domestic routes.

European airlines are expected to press to change in such rules after 1992, when the U.S. airlines are expected to gain wider access to air routes within the European Community.

Amid speculation that a bidding war might begin, UAL's stock rose sharply Friday, climbing \$4.625, to \$27.10, on the New York Stock Exchange. Analysts said the stock could go considerably higher.

"I can easily justify an offer of \$325 a share," said Edward Stackman, an analyst at PaineWebber

Inc. said, noting that Mr. Davis had increased his offer Wednesday by \$35 a share without any competing bids.

Paul Turk, an analyst with the airline consulting firm Avmark in Arlington, Virginia, said the bidding could go as high as \$400 a share, which would amount to a \$9 billion bid.

Mr. Turk said the airline is attractive because it has a low debt level, owns most of its fleet and is well-established on "priced" routes, such as trans-Pacific flights.

The outcome of the battle for the company is expected to depend on Stephen M. Wolf, UAL's president. Mr. Wolf has been heading a company team of negotiators in talks with the pilots' union that are aimed at reaching an accord on a buyout that would include participation of the managers and the unions.

If such a deal is reached, people familiar with the situation said, Mr. Wolf may obtain long-sought concessions from the union.

Some arbitrageurs said Friday that they were betting Mr. Wolf

would be able to reach such a deal, possibly including British Airways. These traders said they expected any transaction between UAL and British Airways to be friendly.

"They're old friends and have worked together," a trader said. "I don't think they'll do a hostile takeover."

Under the two airlines' marketing agreement, the British carrier shares United's terminal at O'Hare International Airport in Chicago, and United will soon move into British Airways' terminal at Kennedy International Airport in New York.

The agreement also eases baggage transfers and allows passengers to be ticketed as if they were flying on a single airline. Since the marketing arrangement was established, the number of passengers who make connecting flights on the two airlines has increased 30 percent, a British Airways spokesman said.

Under U.S. law, foreign airlines can own no more than 25 percent of an American carrier.

(NYT, LAT)

DSM Plans Oil Investment

Reuters

AMSTERDAM—DSM, the Dutch chemical company, will start investing heavily in the exploitation of three Dutch North Sea oil blocks in 1990, and it expects oil to flow two years later, according to a company official.

Ad Timmermans, the company's board member responsible for finance, said the investments could total hundreds of millions of guilders.

He made the remarks at a news conference Friday, held to announce the company's first-half results. DSM posted a profit of 640 million guilders (\$289.6 million) in the first six months of 1989, against 314 million a year earlier.

Mr. Timmermans said spending on oilfield exploitation would consume a large part of DSM's total investment of up to 1.25 billion guilders.

The company invested one billion guilders in the first half

of this year, compared with 463 million in the 1988 period.

Earlier this month, DSM swapped a number of energy companies and interests in 12 onshore and offshore blocks for a 9.1 percent stake in the independent British firm Clyde Petroleum PLC.

Mr. Timmermans said DSM would receive a small dividend from its Clyde stake, which would have little impact on full-year earnings. It had incurred only costs on its U.K. energy holdings that had not started producing.

He noted the swap transaction was based on the value of the two companies' energy reserves.

In the six-month period, the acquisition of the U.S. plastics firm Copolymer Rubber & Chemical Corp. accounted for about a 500 million guilder devaluation.

ÉLYSÉES COURT TERME

SICAV
Luxembourg, 11, rue Aldringen
R.C. Luxembourg B 25863

Avis de convocation

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à l'Assemblée Générale Statutaire de notre société qui aura lieu le 5 septembre 1989 à 11 heures au siège social avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

Ordre du jour

1. Approbation du rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration, du rapport du Réviseur d'Entreprises agréé, des comptes annuels et de l'affectation des résultats.
2. Décharge aux Administrateurs pour l'exercice de leurs mandats.
3. Ratification de la cooptation d'un Administrateur.
4. Nomination des Administrateurs pour un nouveau terme statutaire de trois ans.
5. Renouvellement du mandat du Réviseur d'Entreprises agréé pour une année.
6. Questions diverses.

Les décisions concernant tous les points de l'ordre du jour ne requièrent aucun quorum. Elles seront prises à la simple majorité des actions présentes ou représentées à l'Assemblée. Chaque action donne droit à un vote. Tout actionnaire peut se faire représenter à l'Assemblée.

Le Conseil d'Administration

ÉLYSÉES MONÉTAIRE

SICAV
Luxembourg, 11, rue Aldringen
R.C. Luxembourg B 25791

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Le Conseil d'Administration

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Aug 18

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Aug 18

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(Continued on next page)

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

Sales in 1000 High Low Close Chg	Net	Sales in 1000 High Low Close Chg	Net
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00

Sales in 1000 High Low Close Chg	Net	Sales in 1000 High Low Close Chg	Net
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00

Sales in 1000 High Low Close Chg	Net	Sales in 1000 High Low Close Chg	Net
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00

Sales in 1000 High Low Close Chg	Net	Sales in 1000 High Low Close Chg	Net
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00

Sales in 1000 High Low Close Chg	Net	Sales in 1000 High Low Close Chg	Net
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00
Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00	Amgen	1,000 31.00 30.00 30.00 -1.00

American Exchange Options

Fluctuates as of close of trading Friday, Aug. 18

Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put	Option & price	Call	Put	
Aug	Sept	Aug	Sept	Aug	Sept	Aug	Sept	Aug	Sept
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
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A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
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A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
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A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
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A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45	3 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
A 28 1/2	r	160 1/2	r	30 1/2	45				

Chicago Exchange Options

Fluctuates as of close of trading Friday, Aug. 18

Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
Amgen	15	18	r	r	120	36	SPAC	20	25	11	r	r
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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Good half-year company results and encouraging U.S. trade figures pushed share prices to an all-time high last Thursday, but profit-taking brought prices down on Friday.

The CBS index closed at 205.5 on Friday, down from 206.0 the previous week, after hitting an all-time high of 207.0 on Thursday.

Volume totaled 6.9 billion guilders, compared with 8.2 billion the previous week. Equity trading totaled 3.6 billion guilders, down from 4.4 billion.

Frankfurt

Prices drifted lower amid a holiday lull in trading after posting record gains in recent weeks.

The 30-share DAX index closed at 1,575.77, down 32.83 points for the week, while the Commerzbank index also lost 39.7 points to end the week at 1,945.2.

Volume on West Germany's eight stock exchanges was 24.94 billion Deutsche marks, compared to 35.01 DM the previous week.

Hong Kong

The market took a sharp downturn towards the end of last week amid reports of a power struggle among the Chinese leadership.

The Hang Seng index lost 40.23 points during the week to close at 2,573.16 on Friday. The broader-based Hong Kong Index advanced 28.06 points during the week to

finish at 1,697.04 after rising 24.14 points the previous week.

Average daily volume expanded slightly to 1.08 billion Hong Kong dollars from 1.07 billion dollars the previous week.

London

Share prices closed higher last week despite a large technical correction at the beginning of the week. The FT 100-share index closed at 2,375.1, up 20.9 points from a week earlier.

Economic indicators played a large role last week, with investors perceiving the government's policy of keeping interest rates high to curb inflation as working.

Milan

Share prices closed higher last week, with the MIB index gaining 1.69 percent to close Friday 1,203.

Volume was high despite the traditional August holiday lull, with a daily average of 65 million shares changing hands.

Paris

Share prices hit an all-time high on Wednesday last week as returned for their long-holiday in a buoyant mood.

The SBF index finished the week at 508.2, up from 507.2 last week, but analysts said the market was hesitant after mixed reactions to the U.S. trade deficit.

Singapore

The Straits Times Industrial Index gained 4.09 points to close at 1,381.49, after rising 28.22 points the previous week. The SIES all-share index lost 2.12 points to 363.67 after gaining 8.00 points the previous week.

Volume totaled 614 million units worth 974.3 million Singapore dollars, up from 412.7 million units a week earlier. Average daily turnover jumped to 122.8 million units.

Tokyo

The Nikkei Stock Average closed Friday at 35,063.14 points, up 350.18 after losing 29.03 the previous week. The index topped 35,000 for the first time Wednesday and rose further Thursday before losing ground Friday.

The broader-based Tokyo Stock Price Index ended at 2,652.50 points, up 14.30 after rising 24.93 the previous week. It hit a record 2,652.96 Thursday.

Zurich

The Credit Suisse index closed at 666.9 points, down from 671.2 the previous week, while the Swiss Bank Corp. indicator fell to 700.8 from 706.5.

Brokers said the losses were small and the end of the holiday season would boost investor interest, with a possible rise of 5 percent to 10 percent over the next month.

SKI: K2, Acquiring Olin, Is Set to Challenge Rossignol

(Continued from first finance page)

The recreational skier who is the top-selling ski in the U.S. industry, K2 was founded in 1962 by William Kirschner and his brother Don — hence the name K2.

In 1970, when they needed cash to expand, they sold the company to Caminus Engine Co. and stayed on to manage it.

In 1977, Caminus sold the company back to Mr. Kirschner, who is no longer active in the business, and a group of investors, including Mr. Garrison, took over.

At that time, the company was known for racing skis.

By 1980, the racing image was hurting K2. Resellers perceived the company as lacking skills for the recreational skier, and sales suffered. United States ski resorts re-

ceived little snow for two winters, and domestic sales languished further.

Sales also fell abroad when the dollar soared in the early 1980s, making American skis more expensive. Some American manufacturers moved their production abroad in the early 1980s.

To move away from the racing-only image, Mr. Garrison started filling in the gaps in his model lines.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

WWF - World Wide Fund for Nature was founded in 1961, and is the largest private conservation organization in the world. Based in Gland, Switzerland with 27 National Organizations and Associates on five continents, it aims to conserve the natural environment and ecological processes essential to life on earth.

WWF publicizes threats to the environment and aims to attract, on a worldwide basis, the strongest possible moral and financial support. It provides a link for scientific resources, business interests, efforts of government and the public at large. It has been most successful in serving as a catalyst for conservation action.

WWF is strengthening its Information and Media Relations capacity to face the communications challenges of the 1990's and is looking for highly qualified communications professionals to fill the following positions.

HEAD OF MEDIA RELATIONS

We are looking for a professional communicator and manager to help run our dynamic Information and Education Division and to develop our media relations and publications activities in the 1990's. The appointee will act as deputy to the Divisional Director. We need someone who can write, edit and coordinate WWF's publications output. S/he will be responsible for press and other media activities with particular emphasis on improving positive TV coverage of conservation and WWF's role. S/he will manage a team of four dedicated professionals plus back-up staff and will deal with international media at a senior level.

Qualifications

WWF works in English but fluency in French is also essential. Other languages would be an asset - particularly Spanish and German. The appointee should have a sound understanding of nature conservation, and should have worked in the communications industry for a minimum of 15 years. The successful candidate must be able to act as a spokesperson for WWF on major international environmental and conservation issues such as saving tropical forests and wetlands, maintaining biological diversity, and reducing air pollution. He/she should have a proven track record of building and maintaining good working relationships with journalists from major media outlets. Experience in managing creative staff is essential.

PUBLICATIONS ASSISTANT

The Publications Assistant will be involved in researching, writing, editing and publishing WWF's major printed output.

Qualifications

The Publications Assistant should have English as his/her mother tongue and must have worked on conservation/environmental issues. Fluency in French would be an advantage. S/he should have experience in writing, editing and publishing and a sound knowledge of production techniques including a working knowledge of design and layout.

This is a challenging and fulfilling post for someone with several years appropriate experience.

SCIENCE WRITER

A Science Writer is sought to produce accurate and up-to-date material on conservation and environment issues as they evolve. S/he must be able to assimilate information rapidly and distill lengthy reports into accurate and easily understood statements for use by WWF's network of information professionals around the world.

The appointee will also contribute articles and material to WWF's wide range of publications.

Qualifications

Applicants must have a degree in one of the environmental sciences and experience in writing for a scientifically oriented publication. A solid background in summarising complex scientific arguments into easily understood and accurate articles is essential. Previous experience in writing on such issues as tropical deforestation, biological diversity, the conservation of species, energy and resource conservation and climate change is necessary.

CAMPAIGNS ASSISTANT

The Campaigns Assistant will help WWF influence governments and international institutions to improve their conservation activities. The appointee will organise workshops, write position papers, participate in press conferences and work with delegates to international meetings.

Qualifications

S/he should have a background in campaigning and/or journalism and a qualification in one of the environmental sciences. The successful candidate will probably be in her/his mid 20s, have excellent communications skills and experience working in a non-governmental organization. An in-depth knowledge of contemporary environmental issues is essential and candidates must be able to work to short deadlines in a close-knit team.

An understanding of some of the following issues is essential: tropical forest and wetlands conservation; trade in endangered species; preservation of biological diversity and pollution. Candidates should be able to work in English, and fluency in French, Spanish or German would be an advantage.

Please send applications, including recent CV and photograph, clearly stating post applied for to the Personnel Officer, WWF International, Avenue du Mont-Blanc, 1196 Gland, Switzerland. Applications will be treated in confidence. The closing date for applications is 15th September, 1989.



WWF World Wide Fund For Nature

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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Orioles Defeat Blue Jays, 7-2, To Keep Lead in the AL East

The Associated Press
Pete Harnisch won for the third time in nine starts since July 17 as the Baltimore Orioles beat the Toronto Blue Jays, 7-2, on Sunday in Baltimore and remained in first place in the American League East.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

ished with one-hit relief for his fourth save.

A wild pitch with Mike Devereaux on third gave Baltimore the lead in the third. The Orioles made it 4-0 in the fourth on Larry Sheets' RBI single and Mike Devereaux's seventh homer, a two-run drive.

George Bell's two-run single off Thurmond pulled the Blue Jays to within 4-2 in the seventh, but Baltimore added three runs in the bottom of the inning.

Dodgers 5, Mets 4: In a National League game in New York, Willie Randolph hit his first home run since Aug. 29 last year, a three-run drive with two outs in the ninth inning Sunday that rallied Los Angeles past New York.

Randolph, who made the last out as Los Angeles led the first two games of the series, homered for a 4-3 lead. The Dodgers added another run on Jeff Hamilton's RBI single off Don Aase.

Padres 5, Expos 2: In Montreal, Ed Whitson won his career-high 15th game and Mark Davis tied for the major league lead with his 31st save as San Diego handed Montreal its 17th loss in 22 games.

Giants 5, Phillies 2: In Philadelphia, Ernest Riles hit a grand slam with two outs in the ninth to rally San Francisco over Philadelphia. It was Riles' first career slam and sixth home run of the season.

Saturday Games

Blue Jays 5, Orioles 1: Jimmy Key of Toronto gave up only four hits in seven innings and led the Blue Jays to their second victory over Baltimore in two days.

Tigers 5, Yankees 4: In Detroit, Gary Pettit hit a two-run single off the glove of second baseman Steve Sax with two outs in the eighth to hand Bucky Dent his second straight defeat as New York manager.

Red Sox 3, Brewers 1: Ellis Burks' two-run single with the bases loaded and one out in the 14th in Milwaukee allowed Boston to end Milwaukee's eight-game winning streak.

Athletics 5, Twins 4: Minnesota right fielder Randy Bush dropped Walt Weiss's one-out fly ball in the 10th for a two-base error and Car-

ney Lansford followed with a run-scoring single off reliever Jeff Reardon to win the game in Oakland.

Rangers 7, White Sox 6: With Texas trailing 3-0 in Chicago, Steve Buschelle doubled in the third and scored on Cecil Eppley's double, then capped a four-run fourth with a two-run double. Buschelle also singled and scored in a two-run sixth to give Texas a 7-3 lead.

Angels 7, Indians 4: In Anaheim, California, Bert Blyleven won his ninth straight and Chili Davis drove in four runs for California. The Angels scored six of their runs on four homers.

Royals 13, Mariners 5: Kansas City's Jim Eisenreich drove in a career-high five runs with his first career grand slam and a single, while Bo Jackson hit his 25th home run and added four RBIs in Seattle.

Phillies 1, Giants 0: In a National League game in Philadelphia, Terry Mulholland pitched a two-hitter against his former San Francisco teammates and Ricky Jordan's bases-loaded single with one out in the ninth won the game.

Astros 8, Cubs 4: Houston tied the game at home, 3-3, in the fourth on a Glenn Davis homer and moved ahead, 4-3, in the sixth when Greg Maddux walked Alex Trevino with the bases loaded.

Mets 4, Dodgers 1: In New York,

Bob Ojeda won his fifth straight and Dave Magadan went 3-for-3 with a two-run double for New York.

Braves 4, Pirates 3: John Russell broke a seventh-inning tie in Atlanta with a run-scoring double, and John Smoltz ended a five-game losing streak to lead Atlanta over Pittsburgh.

Cardinals 5, Reds 1: In Cincinnati, St. Louis opened the scoring in the sixth against Rick Mahler, when Pedro Guerrero singled, Terry Pendleton was safe on an error, and Tom Brunansky doubled home both runners. The Cardinals added two runs in the seventh.

Expos 6, Padres 4: Rookie Larry Walker snapped a fifth-inning tie in Montreal with a two-run single off reliever Mark Grant with two outs and the bases loaded.

Wilson-Hatcher Swap
Pirates general manager Larry Doughty has traded outfielder Glenn Wilson to the Astros for speedy outfielder Billy Hatcher.

A deal to trade Wilson to the Astros had been in the works since May, when Alan Ashby rejected a deal.

Hatcher had a .226 batting average through Thursday with three home runs and 44 RBIs. Wilson is batting .282 with nine home runs and 49 RBIs.

Dent: No Illusions as the Boss's No. 17

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

DETROIT — Is Bucky Dent too easy going to manage a major league team in the first place and one owned by George Steinbrenner in the second place?

Is Bucky Dent too quiet to make the force of his decisions felt on veteran players?

Is Bucky Dent too much Mr. Nice Guy for this business?

"We were in Richmond (Virginia) two weeks ago and the team wasn't playing well," Dent said Saturday, a day after he replaced Dallas Green as manager of the New York Yankees.

"We were playing for a pennant and playing a team we had to beat, and I felt we weren't playing the way we should be. I am the coaches out of the clubhouse and had a meeting just between me and the players. I let it all out. I took a jump and smoked a table and said, 'Do I have your attention?' I never saw such large eyeballs."

Dent, 37, should have no trouble with his new group of players. His primary source of potential anger should be the same as that faced by his predecessors: the owner who

has just made his 17th managerial change.

"Hopefully, we'll talk about (salary) when we get back to New York," he said. "For now, though, I just want to take advantage of the opportunity I have and do the best job I can."

But in Detroit, things didn't start so well. On Friday, the Tigers spoiled his first day on the job by beating the Yankees, 7-3, and then did it again on Saturday, 5-4.

As the team's shortstop for more than five seasons, Dent witnessed seven managerial changes.

His experience should make him an expert on what it's like to manage the Yankees under Steinbrenner. Just like it made Billy Martin, Gene Michael, Bob Lemon, Yogi Berra and Lou Piniella experts when they took the job.

Did he know what he was getting into? "No, not really."

"I can only go on what I saw as a player, but you can only assume. I haven't been here as a manager. I haven't dealt with Mr. Steinbrenner a lot. I'll have to wait until these things come up before I say I have to handle it this way or that way. Now that I'm here, I'm sure it's going to be quite an experience. But I think I'm ready to handle it."



New records, clockwise, from upper left: Dave Wharton, Janet Evans, Mike Barrowman, Tom Jager.

Aouita's 3,000 Meters Snaps World Record

COLOGNE — Said Aouita of Morocco broke the oldest major world record, clocking 7 minutes, 29.45 seconds, for the men's 3,000 meters at the Weltklasse meet Sunday.

Henry Kono of Kenya had set the old, manually timed mark of 7:32.1, on June 27, 1978, at Oslo.

"It was the hardest of all world records to get," said Aouita, who also holds world records in the 5,000, 2,000 and 1,500 meters, as well as a world best in the relay run two weeks ago, when I registered for the event. I knew I was going to win and set a world record."

Aouita was on world record pace early in the race on a hot afternoon. He took over the lead with two laps to go, when pacesetter Charles Cheruyot of Kenya dropped out.

Yobes Ondieki of Kenya tried to follow Aouita, but the Moroccan powered home and broke the record with a tremendous finish.

"Every year I have gotten closer and closer to it (the record), but when I was younger I wasn't so worried because I had time," Aouita, 29, said. "Now I'm getting older."

"I like the track here. It's very fast and the pacemakers did a great job," Aouita said. He ran 7:32.23 at the same meet in 1986. That had been the second-fastest of all time until Sunday.

The only individual world record older than Kono's was in a field event — Bob Beamon's long jump mark of 29 feet, 2 1/2 inches, set at the 1968 Olympic Games.

In other events here, Rodion Gatulin of the Soviet Union narrowly missed breaking countryman Sergei Bubka's world pole vault record of 19 feet, 10 1/2 inches. In his third attempt at 19-11, Gatulin appeared to have the necessary height but toppled the bar with his chest in his descent. (See Scoreboard)

meter breaststroke, Barrowman was fastest in 2:12.89, breaking his world mark of 2:12.90, set Aug. 3 in the U.S. Swimming Championships. Later, he won the final in 2:13.09.

Barrowman said Nick Gillingham of Britain inspired his record race.

"I wasn't training or going out to break it (the record) in the preliminary, but yesterday, I heard Nick Gillingham tied my record so he changed my mind pretty quick on that," Barrowman, 20, said.

Gillingham turned in a 2:12.90 in the European Swimming Championship in Bonn on Friday.

Evans, who turns 18 on Aug. 28, finished about 25 meters ahead of runner-up Janelle Elford of Australia. (See Scoreboard)

"I felt good from the beginning so I thought I could set a world record," Evans said.

Wharton also was going for a record.

"I tried hard to break the world record," he said. "I felt good in this morning's swim in the preliminary. The other world records gave me inspiration."

Jager said he usually doesn't do well in the preliminaries, "so my time in the preliminary and me pumped up, I know I had a real legitimate shot at the world record tonight."

East Germans Dominate

At the European Swimming Championships in Bonn, Dagmar Hase scored a thrilling upset victory in the 200-meter backstroke Sunday over Olympic champion Kristina Egerszegi of Hungary, giving the powerful East German women's team its 14th gold medal.

Catherine Plewinski of France scored a surprise victory in the 50-meter freestyle over Daniella Hunger, another East German Olympic medalist. Plewinski is also the newly crowned European champion in the 100-meter butterfly, the other event not won by the East Germans. (See Scoreboard)

U.S. Diving Titles

Wendy Wyland and Matt Scoggin successfully defended their U.S. 10-meter platform titles Saturday at the U.S. Outdoor Diving Championships, The Associated Press reported from Raleigh, North Carolina.

Water Polo Final

West Germany snatched a 10-9 victory over Yugoslavia in a sudden-death playoff to win the men's water polo final at the European swimming championships Sunday.

Orioles Sign Young Pitching Ace

BALTIMORE — Ben McDonald, the Louisiana State pitcher who was the No. 1 pick in baseball's last amateur draft, signed a three-year contract Sunday with the Baltimore Orioles.

The contract, which runs through the 1991 season, is estimated to be worth a minimum of \$925,000. It also contains incentive clauses that could make it worth as much as \$1.15 million.

McDonald, 21, was to pitch in the Baltimore bullpen Sunday, then join minor league teams. When the minor league season ends Sept. 1, he is to join the Orioles, and if he is in shape by then, he will pitch in the major leagues.

McDonald got a \$350,000 signing bonus, plus a \$150,000 base salary for 1990 and a \$400,000 base salary for 1991. He also was given \$25,000 because the Orioles added him to their major league roster. In addition, he has a shot at \$225,000 in easily reachable incentives.

The bonuses break down like this: McDonald will be credited for one point for a relief appearance and two points for a start and will earn \$3,333 per point for all points after 30 — up to \$100,000 — in 1990. He will be paid \$4,117 per point in 1991 — up to \$125,000.

McDonald has several more difficult bonuses, including \$40,000 for being named American League Rookie Pitcher of the Year.

SIDELINES

Easy Goer Wins Third Straight Race

SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York (AP) — Easy Goer overtook Clever Trevor an eighth of a mile to the finish and won the Travers by large margins here on Saturday, his third victory in as many starts.

Since losing the Kentucky Derby and Preakness to Sunday Silence, Easy Goer has won the Belmont, Whitney and Travers and is looking more and more like the super horse some predicted he would become. Sunday Silence now has lost two in a row — Belmont and the Travers.

With six starters, the race was worth \$1,088,500, with \$653,100 going to Easy Goer, who now has earned \$2,714,850 with 10 victories in 14 starts.

For the Record

Steve Bauer of Canada sprinted to victory Sunday in the 255.5-kilometer (158.5-mile) Zurich World Cup race, the last major road cycling event before next Sunday's world championships in Chambéry, France. Greg LeMond of the United States abandoned the race 40 kilometers from the finish.

Frederic Mague and Fabrice Colas, both of France, captured the tandem captured the tandem sprint title Sunday in Lyon for the third straight time as the World Cycling Championships ended the track portion of the competition.

The owner of the Seattle Mariners, George Argyros said Saturday that he is having serious discussions about selling the team to a group of businessmen from Indianapolis, but added that the Mariners would remain in Seattle.

A Dutch League match in Rotterdam Sunday after fans invaded the stadium was abandoned after 83 minutes. Fans raced onto the field Fortuna then took a 2-0 lead seven minutes from the end.

John Whitaker of Britain, riding Milton, won the gold medal in the individual event at the European show jumping championships on Sunday in Rotterdam.

Poli Diaz of Spain retained his European lightweight boxing title Sunday night in Benidorm, Spain, by defeating Alain Simoes of France 12 rounds.

The Quebec Nordiques announced that they had signed a Soviet international goaltender, Sergei Mylnikov, to a one-year contract with an option on a second year. Financial details were not released.

Nicolas Pereira of Venezuela, the world's top junior tennis player last year, hopes to emigrate to Canada and take up residence in Montreal. We're quite serious about living here," Pereira, 19, told Le Journal de la Presse in a story published Sunday. "We're serious enough that it could happen in the coming months if we don't run into any problems."

One of the world's best young players, won the Wimbledon, French Open and U.S. Open junior titles in 1988.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

(Through Saturday)
AMERICAN LEAGUE
East Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	43	50	.462
Toronto	43	50	.462
Milwaukee	44	51	.462
Boston	38	57	.400
Cleveland	38	57	.400
New York	36	59	.379
Detroit	46	77	.374

W	L	Pct.	GB
California	73	48	.353
Los Angeles	64	57	.526
Kansas City	69	52	.569
Texas	64	57	.526
Minnesota	68	53	.562
Seattle	57	65	.465
Chicago	52	71	.423

W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	71	50	.587
New York	68	53	.563
San Diego	68	53	.563
St. Louis	67	54	.555
Pittsburgh	61	60	.500
Philadelphia	59	62	.483

W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	70	53	.569
Houston	68	55	.553
San Diego	68	55	.553
Chicago	58	65	.472
Los Angeles	57	66	.463
Atlanta	57	66	.463

W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	88	90	.494
Los Angeles	88	90	.494
San Francisco	88	90	.494
San Diego	88	90	.494
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San Diego	88	90	.494

W	L	Pct.	GB
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SWIMMING

European Finals

Results Saturday from the European Swimming Championships in Bonn (all race distances in meters):

50 Freestyle—1. Vladimir Tyachuk, Soviet Union, 22.67 seconds. 2. Evgeniy Koryukhin, Soviet Union, 22.67 seconds. 3. Nils Rostek, East Germany, 22.76.

100 Backstroke—1. Martin Liska-Zubara, Soviet Union, 22.67 seconds. 2. Evgeniy Koryukhin, Soviet Union, 22.67 seconds. 3. Nils Rostek, East Germany, 22.76.

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Malcolm of Morocco: Bash of the Century

By Martha Sherrill
Washington Post Service

TANGIER — As the sun was setting on Malcolm Forbes's 70th birthday party, Roger Smith, the chairman and chief executive officer of General Motors Corp., came first, with his wife, Barbara. They looked a little stunned.

Lined along the roadside were hundreds of Moroccan men in long white djellabas dancing in place to greet them. There were dancing girls and drummers and horn blowers and more sound than you've ever heard in one place at one time.

Scores of King Hassan II's mounted horse guards, carrying old flintlock rifles, were lined up in front of the house like matchsticks, and three camels were sitting in on the grass.

"Just great," said Roger Smith. "It's fabulous," said Barbara. And where Forbes hadn't arranged for reporters to be lined up, there were reporters. The press covering what was once called the "Party of the Decade" but is now called the "Party of the Century" ballooned to hundreds Saturday, although only 110 journalists were allowed inside the gates.

Robbie Leach and "Life" styles of the Rich and Famous seemed to be the only outfit missing.

"Tonight you'll see the international press in action," said Mario Suriani, an Associated Press photographer who wasn't looking forward to another night of trying to get Elizabeth Taylor's picture. "If you don't see blood spilled, it'll be a miracle."

The publisher Robert Maxwell was the next to arrive. Guests had been asked to wear black tie or traditional Moroccan dress. One of very few to choose the latter, Maxwell moseyed down the road wearing a white kaftan and a turban, an abundance of long necklaces and what seemed like the 40 thieves hiding under his dragging robes.

Lee Iacocca, the chairman and chief executive officer of Chrysler Corp., and his date, Darlene Earle, had the driver pull up their Mercedes on the carpets covering the road and were mobbed by German television cameras.



Malcolm Forbes is flanked by the British publisher Robert Maxwell and his wife, Elizabeth.

Soon after, there were plenty more to mob, as the 750 or so guests began arriving in buses. The receiving line — where they were treated to bagpipe music, a Moroccan tradition, and tossed rose petals — became choked with chairs.

"Never seen anything like it," said William Earey, president of United Telecommunications. The chairman of Tandy Corp., John V. Roach, who had come from Fort Worth, Texas, said, "What makes Malcolm's parties so great is how much he enjoys them."

At the end of the line, which some waited in for an hour, the guests found a very happy Forbes, dressed in a kaftan, and his five children, the ones responsible for the party. Taylor, the main media attraction, stood with them for a while wearing a kaftan in green and gold, the "Forbes colors," and an enormous hairdo, some of which wasn't hers.

Taylor or no, an almost embarrassing parade of corporate honchos and well-known social faces passed by. The publisher and real estate developer Mort Zuckerman brought the designer Diane von Furstenberg. There was Barbara Walters. Mary Adelson of Lormar. The billionaires Ann and

Gordon Getty. Governor George Deukmejian of California. Calvin and Kelly Klein ("It's been everything I ever expected," said Calvin). Bill and Pat Buckley ("I mean, it's 'Lawrence of Arabia,'" said Pat. "Those horses are exquisite!").

Forbes "doesn't mind spending his money," said a zesty guy in a red fez who turned out to be Leonard N. Stern, the chairman of the Hartz Group in New York. "There are plenty of people here with more, but they care about partying with it."

"Some of it is a business expense," Forbes admitted earlier in the day during a sometimes tense news conference, where he struggled to answer repeated questions about the extravagance of the event and whether he was romantically involved with Taylor.

By all accounts Forbes is not involved with Taylor, even though they seem to enjoy kissing in front of cameras. To the questions about excess, he said: "Food, drink and entertaining in Morocco are certainly less expensive than it would be in the United States, so we were very fortunate. The planes were the biggest expense."

According to Ali Ben Fallah, the owner of Cher Ali, the apparently well-known catering outfit in Marrakesh that was responsible for the food, drink, tents, and entertainment, his bill alone was \$1 million dollars, a little less than \$1 million.

"And if the coverage of this attracts more people to Morocco," said Forbes, "that would suit us just fine."

Indeed, his guests at least seemed enchanted by the place. But maybe it was the palace. Or the nearby full moon. The five huge, colorful tents set up around the grounds, the flowers floating in the pool, the palm trees, or the hundreds of hired, costumed Moroccan who lounged around like Hollywood extras for an Arabian adventure movie.

"I'm stunned," said the Hollywood producer David Brown. "Starting at Hanger 14, it's been a celebration." He was referring to the departure of 600 of the guests from New York City on a Forbes-chartered Concorde, 747 and DC-8. "And in a long career of show business, it's the most incredible production I've seen."

Helen Chrysler Brown, his wife and the editor in chief of Cosmopolitan magazine, turned up in a

white sequined tank dress with huge navy Mercedes-Benz insignia. "I don't know who designed it," she said, "but I'm sure I've managed to offend every one of Cosmo's advertisers with it — and they're all here."

Ali Bengelloun, Morocco's ambassador in Washington, turned up in a tuxedo instead of a djellaba. "It's easier," he said.

During dinner under the tents, with the flaps tied back in places to let in the night breeze, everybody sat on Moroccan-style sofas, eating and drinking an entirely Moroccan meal but, for the most part, with knives and forks.

Dinner was a great leveler. At least the cliques that had formed during the previous day were temporarily disbanded.

Calvin and Kelly Klein, who arrived on the private jet of Rolling Stone's editor, Jann Wenner, had been hanging out with the New York writer Fran Lebowitz and Barry Diller, the chairman and chief executive officer of Twentieth Century Fox. But when they arrived at the party, by lottery they were handed tent assignments for dinner that didn't put them together. Not pleased.

Belly dancers and more drummers found their way into the tents during dinner. Afterwards, cigars from Jamaica were passed out, even in the press tent, just before they all got up for their big North Africa photo opportunity: Forbes cutting a gigantic birthday cake, with Taylor holding the knife with him.

Beverly Sills came out to sing "Happy Birthday," but the band played a little louder for us to hear most of it.

Before dancing, which lasted until 2 A.M., and two fireworks displays, which lasted the duration of Ravel's "Bolero," toasts were given into a microphone, so everyone in the various tents could hear.

"My children shall inherit the magazine," was a line from Steve Forbes's sentimental toast of his father.

"How can we top this birthday party?" asked Steve, the oldest son and deputy editor in chief of Forbes magazine. "We'll try. Pop. Again and again and again."

By Jack Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The green-house effect may or may not be heating up the atmosphere, but there is no doubt the human propensity for hot words is raising the temperature of language.

A firestorm, for instance, is no mere conflagration. The term describes a vast, intense fire initiated by, say, a nuclear explosion; a great rising column of heated air sucks in violent winds and rain. It was understood that way at the end of World War II, after monumental destruction in places like Dresden and Hiroshima.

Not anymore. What's a firestorm by 1989 standards?

There have been a dozen just in the first few months of the Bush administration. What did the president unleash when he nominated John G. Tower to be secretary of defense? Not simply a flap, a controversy, an uproar or even a storm of opposition. Again and again, commentators strained to commit verbal arson.

The proposed congressional pay raise, Bush himself said, produced a firestorm. A new European abortion drug, The Christian Science Monitor reported, produced a firestorm. A proposed fee on savings and loan deposits, Newsday noted, produced a you-guessed-it. So did Bush's choice for chief diplomat for Latin America. So did the decision of the Courtroom Gallery to cancel a controversial exhibit. By July, the propensity for arson had spread to the cover of U.S. News & World Report: "The High Court Ignites a Flag-Burning Firestorm."

Even this degradation of a powerful term for cataclysm seems mild by comparison with the fate of a still more solemn term: holocaust. It refers to a fiery destruction of life so total as to require almost reverent use. Some discipline remains concerning the Holocaust — Hitler's effort to exterminate a people. But there's no such discipline concerning small-h holocausts.

What Brazil is doing to its Amazon forests surely qualifies for the word. But does the house fire in New Jersey, reported on television news, in which four people died? A year ago, the mayor of Bethlehem had reason to be shaken when King Hussein of Jordan decided to cut off support to the West Bank. But was he right to say, "This is really a holocaust?"

LANGUAGE

Playing with Firestorms

What may be the most tasteless all-time perversion of the word was reported last January by Ronald Smothers of The New York Times, in a story about Jim and Tammy Bakker, the high-living television preachers trying to make a comeback after their public disgrace. Jim Bakker said to a television audience:

Jim Bakker said to a television audience: "If Jim and Tammy can survive their holocaust of two years, I know God will help you to survive."

"If Jim and Tammy can survive their holocaust of two years, I know God will help you to survive."

That may be the worst, but it surely won't be the last degradation, because such verbal excess springs from stronger pressures than tastelessness. The tendency to hyperbole arises from a desire for expressivity that seems universal in all times and all tongues.

Semantic bleaching is what linguistic scholars call it. Speakers, eager for emphasis, seize on interesting words that have not yet lost their power to overuse, until the new verbal currency is itself cheapened, in an inexorable linguistic inflation.

The process was described in 1912 in an article, "The Evolution of Grammatical Forms," by a French linguist, Antoine Meillet, and examples stretch back centuries.

Not is an example offered by Gary B. Holland, a historical linguist at the University of California in Berkeley. People can't ever be negative enough, he observes. Hence the old negative *na* became supplemented by *whit*, roughly equivalent to the modern "No way!" Under frequent use, the Old English *na whit* turned into *not*.

New English illustrates the same pressure for expressiveness with words like *awfully*, *terribly* and *frantically*. They once conveyed much the same horror as *firestorm* or *holocaust*. Steady hyped-up use has bleached out the horror. They have become bland, ritualistic modifiers, no more frightful than *frantically* sorry.

Teachers, writers and editors concerned for endangered semantic species may mourn the degeneration of this generation's words of horror. They may even slow it by preaching against reckless verbal extravaganza. But they won't stop it, for language is change, and the impulse to be emphatic is one of the engines. If some aspects of language change, others have not. Consider the problem of the telephone verb. Many rotary phones are still in use, but touch-tone number pads have become ubiquitous. The

change speeds up calls and opens the way to computer applications. It also creates a small mystery (Why do the numbers on touch-tone phones start at the top but the numbers on calculators start at the bottom?) and an enduring question: What verb properly describes the act of initiating a telephone call?

A story in The New York Times last winter was titled, "Let the Dialer Beware: A New Pay Phone Era." Dialer? To say "dial" seems as obsolete as "ring me." Yet what do people say instead?

Press is what the automated voice instructs "If you know the extension of the person you wish to reach." If it's room service you want, push is what some hotel guides counsel. In conversation, people sometimes also say *push*, *hit* or *enter*.

But an informal canvass discloses that the overwhelming choice is still *dial*. It's not merely a neutral term for a mechanical act. The word, the act and the associations have entered the language and the culture.

In an age of all-digit dialing, the letters on the telephone keys are also obsolete — except that customers clamor for numbers that spell memorable words. (A radio jingle for an all-night drugstore in Boston still echoes in memory: "How many cookies could Andrew eat? Andrew 8-8000.") Try to imagine a thriller movie titled, "Dial 6 for Murder."

Dial may be an anachronism, but it's probably here to stay.

Jack Rosenthal is editorial page editor of The New York Times. William Safire is on vacation.

PERSONALS

SACRED HEART/ST. JIDE. Thanks. Keep up the good work. GFL

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